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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FOUNDED 1876

SEPTEMBER 15, 1924

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

VOL. 49, NO. 16

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Published—Semi-monthly, September to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York. Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. \$5 a year; 25c. a copy. Copyright, 1924

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Library Book Outlook

The first heavy fortnight of the fall publishing season is upon us.

In fiction we have Joseph Hergesheimer's '*Balisand*' (Knopf, \$2.50), playing in the Virginia of Washington and Jefferson, and W. J. Locke's '*The Coming of Amos*' (Dodd, \$2), in which an Australian bushranger is entangled in the most sophisticated circles of Europe.

There are, further, A. C. Benson's '*Chris Gascoyne*' (Dutton, \$2.50), the story of a man who gave up his busy, futile life in London, and bought a house in the country, hoping to 'find himself'; Robert Hichens's '*After the Verdict*' (Doran, \$2), a dramatic story of a man's trial for murder, his acquittal, and subsequent marriage; Mary Roberts Rinehart's '*Temperamental People*' (Doran, \$2), a collection of new short stories; Henry Kitchell Webster's '*The Innocents*' (Bobbs-Merrill, \$2), the story of an American father and his son, and the sudden wisdom of life that comes to a sensitive youth; Marie Van Vorst's '*Sunrise*' (Dodd-Mead, \$2), the story of a young attaché of the American Embassy at Rome, who falls in love with an Italian countess; E. Barrington's '*The Gallants*' (Atlantic Monthly, \$3.50), a companion volume to the author's '*The Ladies*'; and J. S. Fletcher's new mystery story, '*The Heaven-Kissed Hill*' (Doran, \$1.75).

New foreign fiction in English translation includes Johan Bojer's '*A Pilgrimage*' (Century, \$1.75), a study of the mother of an illegitimate child whose problems seem to be solved by the child's adoption by unknown people; and Joris Karl Huysman's '*The Oblate*' (Dutton, \$2.50), the fourth and last stage in the life-story of Durtal, giving an intimate picture of his life in a monastery.

'*Heliodora; and other Poems*', by 'H. D.' (Mrs. Richard Aldington) is the only new poetry-book of importance (811, Houghton-Mifflin, \$1.50). The Fourth Series of '*Plays*' by Jacinto Benavente, as translated by John Garrett Underhill (862, Scribner, \$2.50), is companioned by a collection of '*One-Act Plays*', by Christopher Morley (812, Doubleday-Pace, \$1.75), a number of which have been in constant popular demand for amateur production. Augustine Birrell appears, after a long interval, with a volume of '*More Obiter Dicta*' (824, Scribner, \$2.25), covering a great variety of topics; and George S. Marr's '*The Periodical Essayists of the Eighteenth Century*' (824, Appleton, \$2.50) is a chatty account, with illustrative extracts from the rarer periodicals.

Travel is well represented by '*Gipsy Fires in America*', by Irving Brown (397, Harper, \$3), an illustrated narrative of life among the Romanies of the United States and Canada; '*Isles of Eden*', by Laura Lee Davidson (917.1, Minton-Balch, \$2), telling of the summer spent by two women on an island in one of the most primitive sections of Canada; '*The River of Seven Stars*', by Arthur

O. Friel (918, Harper, \$3.50), an illustrated account of a six-thousand-mile trip thru the South American wilderness; '*Recollections of Imperial Russia*', by Meriel Buchanan (914.7 Doran, \$5), impresionistic sketches, illustrated, by the daughter of the last British Ambassador to Russia; '*Corsica: the Scented Isle*', by Dorothy Archer (914.5, Houghton-Mifflin, \$3.50), an account of the place, its fauna and flora, by one who has lived in the island for ten years; and '*The Authors' Thames*', by Gordon S. Maxwell (914.2, Brentano's, \$4.50), a literary ramble thru the Thames valley, illustrated by Lucilla Maxwell.

Biographical works include '*Walter De la Mare*', by R. L. Mégroz (Doran, \$2.50), the first extensive biographical and critical study to be published of this poet and novelist; '*Robert Smith Surtees: Creator of Jorrocks*' (Scribner, \$5), a compilation, by E. W. D. Cuming, of autobiographical notes and manuscripts which Surtees intended to publish himself as '*Sporting and Social Recollections*'; '*George MacDonald and His Wife*', by Greville MacDonald (Dial Press, \$6), a centenary biography of the noted Scottish poet and novelist; '*The London Adventure*', by Arthur Machen (Knopf, \$2), subtitled '*An essay in wandering*', and forming a sort of companion volume to his '*Far-Off Things*' and '*Things Near and Far*'; '*Willard Straight*', by H. D. Croly (Macmillan, \$6), the story of a many-sided life, based on diaries and letters, and splendidly illustrated; '*Joshua Barney*', by Ralph D. Paine (Century, \$4), the biography of a forgotten Revolutionary naval hero; and '*Louder Please*', by Ernest Elmo Calkins (Atlantic Monthly, \$2.50), the autobiography of a deaf man who is a successful business-man and also a writer of ability.

In history and public affairs we find '*The Germans in the Making of America*', by Frederick F. Schrader (973, Stratford, \$2), a comprehensive survey issued in the Knights of Columbus Racial Contribution Series; '*The Collapse of Central Europe*', by Karl Friedrich Nowak (940.9, Dutton, \$8), telling of the crucial year from December 1917 to October 1918; '*The Revival of Europe*', by Horace G. Alexander (341, Holt, \$2), in which an English publicist impartially examines the record of the League of Nations to date; and '*The Causes of Industrial Unrest*', by John Andrews Fitch (331, Harper, \$3), the author of which is a lecturer in the New York School of Social Work, and also at Columbia University.

There are three new books on the theatre. Walter Prichard Eaton's '*The Actor's Heritage*' (792, Atlantic Monthly, \$4) presents scenes from the theatre of yesterday and the day before; St. John G. Ervine's '*The Organized Theatre*' (792, Macmillan, \$1.75) is frankly audacious and proposes to organize the theatre on a healthier economic basis; and George Jean Nathan's '*Materia Critica*' (792, Knopf, \$2.50) is the eighth of this critic's series.

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Among the books in the Dutton overstock are some of the best known works by Ibáñez and H. G. Wells. The collection fills an entire floor of a large concrete storage warehouse erected by E. P. Dutton & Co. at 241 West Thirty-seventh Street. From year to year additions have been added to the stacks of the warehouse. Book upon book, popular fiction, scientific subjects, historical works, poetry and drama, was crammed into

stacks reaching from the floor to the ceiling of the warehouse and in boxes that were piled in pyramidal order. The warehouse was filled to capacity at the time of the sale.

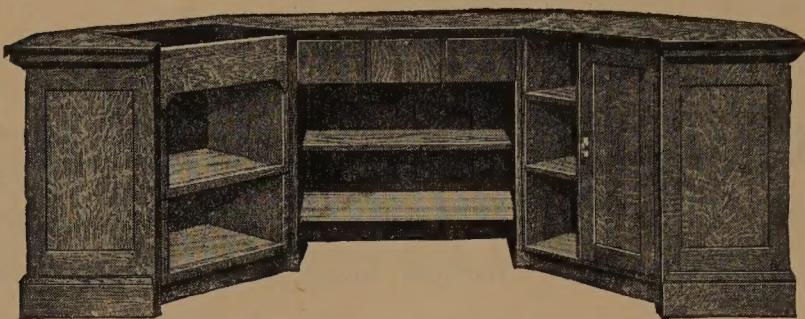
There are approximately 100,000 volumes of fiction, representing approximately 1,500 titles. The lot comprises at least 1,800 subjects. There are many art books, also a heavy percentage of import stock.

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—From *N. Y. Times*, June 8, 1924.

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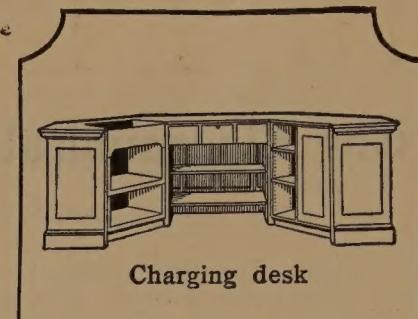
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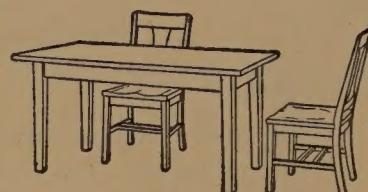
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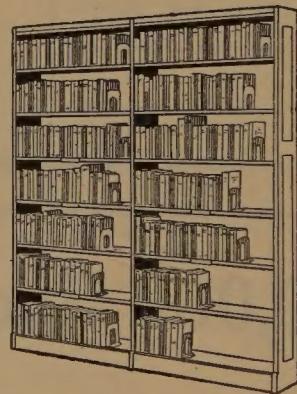
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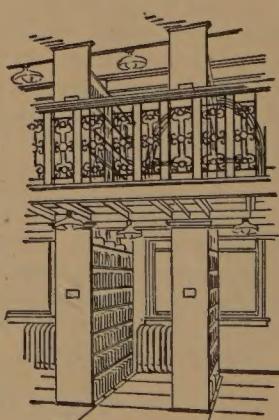
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 15, 1924



The Teaching Librarian

By ELBRIDGE COLBY, Capt. Inf. U. S. A.

FOR many years I have been carrying about with me what a business man would call a "delayed action" file. It concerns something which I thought out at one time, planned in some detail, and then—due to changed circumstances—have never had an opportunity to practice. I therefore welcome the opportunity to spread the idea in the hope that persons more suitably placed for this work than I may possibly see some merit in my suggestions, put them into effect, and perfect them in actual experience.

My proposal embraces the addition of three courses to what has been so frequently called "the over-crowded curriculum" of the modern college schedule for the academic degree. I know that such a proposal will meet objections and trust therefore I will be pardoned if, instead of merely giving an outline of the courses proposed, I explain the reasons I believe these courses or courses similar to these should be adopted in the American colleges.

I was teaching English composition at the time, and was continually impressed by the lack of information concerning books, their value and their use, possessed by even the better type of undergraduate. Their notes were sloppy, disjointed, disorganized, inaccurate scribbles. The "essays" or "reviews" or "long papers" or "reports" which they prepared for other courses than mine displayed a lack of understanding of how to find material, how to evaluate material, and how to use material. I made a constant practice of assisting all of my students on papers they had to write, even for other courses, and so I came to know in some detail the common difficulties of the young collegian. The underlying motive of my conduct in this regard, and my motive in suggesting these new courses, are the same. I feel that Rhetoric and English composition should

be taught by specialists; but that they should be taught in such a manner as to reach into everything a student scribbles on paper, that questions of form and arrangement are not isolated problems to be discussed in a single classroom and forgotten when the student steps into the hall, but that form and arrangement are essentials of clear and accurate thinking in all departments of the University. The habits of orderly annotation and systematic organization should be early impressed upon college students before more slovenly habits have an opportunity to develop.

Remembering that I am not speaking of the teaching of "literature" but only of English composition or Rhetoric, you will probably agree that the English department is the most appropriate unit to carry on this work, because that department, more than any other, teaches something in those elementary courses that reaches out into all departments of the University, and teaches something, moreover which is allied more closely to the work I propose than anything in any other department. "But," you say, "does not the library hold a similar position?" It does. And I shall count on the help of the librarian, for on some of the topics to be covered in these courses the librarian is better qualified to speak than the English instructor. And, indeed, altho the librarian is not regarded as an "officer of instruction" in the eyes of the trustees or regents of the University, in spite of his professorial rank or rating, that is exactly what I wish him to be for a limited amount of time and for limited purposes. That is why I speak to librarians, that is why my plan was originally drawn up in consultation with a librarian.

The courses are three in number, and should all be given as early as possible in the academic course, so that the habits they develop and the information they impart may benefit the students thruout the college career and make for greater facility in finding and handling

* Paper read before the meeting of Eastern College librarians, New York, December 1, 1923.

material and better backgrounds in all of the work the undergraduate does.

The first would be called "Notes and Bibliographies" and would be offered during the first quarter or semester of the academic year. It would be based upon Greenough and Hershey's "English Composition," (p. 365 ff.), on chapter six of Charles Sears Baldwin's "Writing and Speaking," on Lomer and Ashmun's "Study and Practice of Writing English," (p. 208 ff.), which deal with the question of footnotes, and references, and note-taking on lectures and on reading, and also upon such library manuals or hand-books as may be already in existence at the particular university or college, tho I have in mind particularly the "Handbook of the Library" of the University of Minnesota, the "Guide to the Use of the Library" of the University of Illinois, and the pages on bibliographies included in the "Instructions to Students in Freshman English" of the University of Minnesota. At the very beginning this course should give at least two sessions to information and practical work designed to teach students how to take notes on college lectures, not so much because this is part of the general subject of the course but rather because it is necessary and because it can be given at this time most advantageously in this course. Here the rhetoric instructor will be in his element; he can emphasize outlines, chronological order, numerical order, evidences of unity, and topic sentences to his heart's content. Immediately following this should come two sessions devoted to note-taking on reading, which should insist upon the separation and classification of material and upon complete and accurate data as to the sources of the notes, perhaps like that of a history department which requires all notes to be taken on 3x5 inch sheets printed like a form card..

SUBJECT					
Author	Title	Vol.	p.	Ed.	

If practices in this regard were standardized thruout the University and instruction in these things given students during the first two weeks of college, much duplication of instruction would be avoided, and thoro habits instilled early. But habits do not come thru talk; they come by work. The instruction in this course should be practical; it should be based upon note-taking on specimen lectures which might be mimeographed and distributed or actual lectures which the Freshmen will hear the first

day or so of college, and on practical note-taking from some books appropriate for Freshmen at that time, or perhaps elsewhere required to be read by Freshmen at that time. From the very beginning, then, this course will reach out into other departments and assist those other departments in their work.

About this time the student may be first told that he has to prepare a "long paper" or he may have some reading assigned in a heavily annotated volume. So, before we leave the topic of notes entirely, it seems appropriate to handle the problem of footnotes, so perplexing to the young undergraduate. Again, we can secure uniformity thruout the university, and again we can give early and sound instruction as to the various uses of footnotes, and again the instruction should be practical. The instructor can have certain selected volumes not otherwise required placed on special reserve, send his students to those volumes to find and copy out passages and accompanying foot-notes of all the different kinds and types.

We have now approached more closely to the peculiar province of the librarian, and with the first six meetings of the course on notes of various kinds and character now well out of the way, we can proceed to the method of using the library which every university tries to show in a mere printed pamphlet, without following up in detail the general instructions there given, except in so far as the reference librarian assists in individual cases. It has been well said that what counts in college is "not what we can give the student, but what we can induce him to get, and give his estimate of, in order that we may know how to direct him in further study." The student is now about ready to begin collecting material for his "long paper" and we want to have him know how to find that material. So six full sessions are to be devoted according to my plan to the general topic of "How to Get the References"—covering the card catalog of the library, the general reference books of most use, and the periodical indices. This work should be given by the librarian assisting in the course, with a very brief talk on the purpose of each of these, with a very brief demonstration of how to use these, and with practical assignments to insure that the instructions, the explanations and demonstrations are verified and made guides to habit thru the medium of concrete application.

The remainder of this Freshman course should be devoted to practical work in preparing a bibliography, helped along with a few general instructions as to what constitutes a

complete bibliographical entry, how entries in a bibliography should be arranged, and how a critical bibliography should be prepared and used. The bibliography to be prepared should be on a topic selected by the student in consultation with the instructor, and preferably should be on some topic on which the student is working in another course, perhaps preparing one of those white elephants known as "long papers." In this way the work of this course can be directly useful to the student at the immediate moment and will probably insure better work in the other course. The tangible result will be that the librarian and the rhetoric instructor will have helped the student to get his material, and will have helped him to arrange his material in presentable form. The whole tone of this course should be towards simplicity and utility, no petty or unnecessary details, no worries over minor variations or those peculiarities of press work that are the delight of the bibliographical enthusiast—merely an attempt to give the students a working knowledge of what they will need to know and use in all of their college work, about books in general, lists of books, and the means of keeping track of books they have read and books they intend to use when they write up the results of their reading.

The second course which I propose is more cultural than practical. It is intended for more advanced students and will furnish them with interesting insights into the history of the dissemination of knowledge. I would call the course "Book Publishing and Distribution." It should consist mainly of lectures and required reading. Its main motive is to show how facility in the distribution of information has advanced with, has probably been largely responsible for, the advancement of civilization. It should start with the Middle Ages and cover the method of duplication and distribution of manuscripts, guided by such works as George Haven Putnam's "Books and their Makers During the Middle Ages," and P. W. Sink's "The Reign of the Manuscript." In the special fields of literature and history, attractive examples and cross-references could be drawn from Professor R. K. Root's paper on "Publication before Printing" in the twenty-eighth volume of the *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America* and from the study of "Publication of Charters by the English Kings" by that excellent English scholar Reginald Lane Poole in volume twenty-eight of the *English Historical Review*.

For several sessions the course could next be devoted to a discussion of the beginning of printing, giving a historical survey of mechani-

cal means and methods and biographical details of the early inventors of the art. On these topics there is a mass of material available and there are many curious anecdotes to liven the discussion, to make convenient pegs in the memory on which to hang the essential factors and tendencies.

Coming closer to modern times, the course could next deal with conditions in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, showing the improvement of printing from artistic and mechanical viewpoints and showing how the old method of manuscript publication still persisted for certain classes of light literature. On certain topics Albright's Chicago dissertation on "Printing and Publishing Conditions in England, 1580-1640" would be useful, and those papers in the *Publications of the Bibliographical Society of America* on "Elizabethan Quartos" and on the "First Folios of Shakespeare," and also Peddie's volume "Fifteenth Century Books." More closely allied to literature would be illustrations drawn from Sir Sidney Lee's introduction to the "Elizabethan Sonnets" telling how the courtly verse of the gentlefolk was circulated, or perhaps from Alfred W. Pollard's story of "Shakespeare's Fight with the Pirates." This would be the place and the opportunity to go into the question of the term catalogs and the Stationer's Register.

The final section of this course on "Book Publishing and Distribution" would deal with the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and cover the remarkable expansion in the trade which took place during and as a result of the industrial revolution, by which applied science has enabled widespread and rapid distribution of the words and ideas of a single man. In the eleventh volume of the Cambridge History of English Literature there is an interesting chapter on "Book Distribution and Printing in the 17th and 18th Centuries"; and many modern publishers have issued little pamphlets telling the status of the trade today. Between these is an almost countless number of references, so that the task of selection alone will bother us, not the problem of paucity of material. The history of copyright could be dealt with here, the details of international piracies, the pillaging of French books in England, and the pirating of English books in Ireland during the eighteenth century and in America during the nineteenth century. All in all this course would be both informational and interesting. It would be such a contribution to general knowledge and broad backgrounds and a very important part of the history of civilization as a librarian could well give in person. By giving such a course, or assisting in giving such a

course a librarian could become an officer of instruction in fact as well as in formal rating by university statutes. Instead of merely a procurer, classifier, guardian, and distributor of the books in his collection, he would be an exponent in a broad sense of all that books have been and everything that books have meant in the world's story. It would mean adding another task to his already numerous tasks, but I feel confident that his enthusiasm for his profession and the materials with which he normally deals would make him willing to spread the information. And besides all of this, there would be the constantly stimulating contact with young undergraduates and their growing minds, a contact which makes much of the seeming drudgery of academic work a pleasure to academic men the world over. I know a distinguished professor of English, head of his department, who insists upon teaching at least one section of freshman English himself, simply because he wishes to maintain these contacts, because he wishes to remain in touch with the youth of the college and to know their attitudes and their points of view, because he delights in bringing the richness of his information and experience—tho he himself would never speak of them in those words—to the younger students of the university. In somewhat the same spirit, I feel, the librarian would take pleasure in reaching the undergraduates himself instead of merely thru his books. And if he should do so, he would be contributing to their mental advancement and rounding out the academic course in a manner that has hitherto been too generally overlooked.

The third course which I propose is new and yet not new. In itself it is novel; yet similar courses have been in existence. Law schools have given courses for professional students in legal bibliography; technical institutions have given courses in scientific bibliography; history departments have given courses in the bibliography of American history or of European history or of English history, following in the wake a Channing Hart, Turner, or of C. K. Adams, and hitting the most significant and most representative of the high spots. But these have been largely courses in information, and not courses in bibliographical application, courses in estimating values of specific books and not courses in determining the combined significance of many books. They are excellent courses and have had excellent results, but their prime motives have been legal, technical, historical, rather than bibliographical. I have devised this third course because I believe that intensive training and thoro practice in bibliographical method will be useful in the aca-

demic college, and also useful in the first year of graduate study to students specializing in literature and in history. The work here as you will see is less simple, less urgent, and perhaps less immediately useful in other work; it is more intensively bibliographical than that given in the first course I have described and more thoro, detailed and exact as a grouping in method.

This third course would commence with a brief exposition of how a book is made, that is printed in sheets of varying sizes or folded a varying number of times, how it is bound into signatures, how the title page and the preliminary leaves are usually attached, and how it is most commonly described as regards form and size. Then should come an explanation of the procedure of publishing, the use of advance notices, of trade catalogues, of "Books Received" columns in magazines and newspapers, of critiques, of the *Book Review Digest*, of the Library of Congress cards, in fact all means by which the student may be able to date the first appearance of the book, or even subsequent editions. This part of the course would be carried on mostly by explanation and demonstration, and when these few things have been learned the students will be ready to proceed to an application of their knowledge in a limited degree. With little if any further instruction they can proceed with the making of a bibliography. First, of a single book, examining signatures, pagination, looking for misplaced letters in successive editions or battered letters on re-used plates, checking to find popular reprints, educational reprints, pirated reprints, and children's abridgements, and thus learning how to estimate the success and influence of a book by studying its sale, its reception among the reviewers, and its comparative standing among other books by the same author or of the same kind. For example, there was a travel book on Oregon published during the Civil War, which had fewer editions than any other books from the same pen, but its editions greatly outnumbered those of any other writer on the same subject. Comparisons must be made in all directions, and every possible cause for success studied and evaluated.

All of this is something which an educated man needs to know. There is value in it from the standpoint of the history of thought, whether you believe the history of thought belongs within the canon of English literature or within the records of the history department. In "Things Near and Far," Arthur Machen remarks that he does not "care twopence whether a book is in the first edition or in the tenth"

and that he feels the only question is: "Is the book worth reading or not?" He goes on to call the consultation of Lowndes "mere childishness" and displays his ignorance of the true worth of bibliography—of true bibliography, if you please, not the mere rich man's passion for collecting first editions, but of that bibliography which is the firmest foundation for biography and an extremely useful aid to the historian.

And now that we have taught and shown the students how to distinguish editions and how to catch up with the seemingly inconsequential details which indicate successive editions, and have shown him by a single example how to apply his method himself, we are ready to go on with the major work of the course: the preparation of individual bibliographies by students, each preparing a bibliography which will be closely allied to his own major study and will assist him in a definite and tangible way toward his advanced researches in his major department. For example, he who specializes in history may be set to work discovering Matthew Paris's reputation as a historian, or the editions and the critiques on Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," or the publication history of Macaulay's "History of England," or the distribution of Paine's "Rights of Man," or of Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." And he who is specializing in English literature may be set to work on the squabbles Pope and Swift had with the booksellers, or on contemporary opinions of Thomson, Collins, and Gray, or on British books in America in the nineteenth century. In this way he will learn much that will be of value in his other studies, and perhaps he will build his other studies all the better for his sound bibliographical foundation. It may happen that he will make, thru his study of bibliography alone, one of those "contributions to knowledge worthy of publication" which are acceptable as dissertations for the doctorate.

These, briefly described, are the three courses I propose. If I were now upon the teaching staff of either of the universities with which I was once connected, I should take the matter up directly with the committee of instruction and offer my services to get these courses a trial, expressing a willingness to handle my part of the work as a member of the English department "in addition to my other duties" as the army phrase would have it. But my university connections seem to have been permanently severed, and I can merely suggest and urge these things upon others. I foresee difficulties in getting them into the curriculum, difficulties due to the duality of jurisdiction, difficulties

due to the already crowded character of the required course, difficulties due to the continual squabble for "points" and "credits" that is going on between departments, difficulties due to false fears of encroachment upon the provinces of this or that portion of the organization. But no difficulty of this kind was ever squarely confronted by an enthusiast that it did not melt away before the cogency of his arguments and the intrinsic merit of his suggestion. I would have you suggest such a course to your "committee on instruction" or your "academic board" or whatever it may be called. I would have you suggest that any one or all of these courses be given a trial, be put into the catalog for the future year as an "elective" or "optional" course, and then I am certain that the interest you will have in the bibliographical and library side of academic learning, the enthusiasm and vigor you will display to the young undergraduates, will bring successful results will increase the enrollment in successive years will demonstrate to all who come to learn of your work the undoubted merit of having an authority on books tell the students about books, and tell and teach them thoroly, systematically, and effectively about how to handle the immense store of books which the university has. Argument alone will not suffice. The scheme must be permitted to demonstrate its effectiveness, permitted to perfect itself in practice, and then no argument will be needed. From the students themselves, from the successively increasing enrollment in such courses, from the testimony of colleagues who come in contact with the other work of the students and see how they have been helped, from these things will come the proof which has been needed. Then it will be possible to write a final Q. E. D. at the end of my proposition.

The project may be mine, but the proof will be yours. And the benefit will be yours also. If you see any merit in my suggestion, it is yours to develop.

APPENDIX I.

Proposed Course in Notes and Bibliographies

Rhetoric 21 two hours, open only to freshmen, first quarter only. Cf.: Greenough and Hersey. English composition, p. 365 ff.

Baldwin. Writing and speaking, chap. vi.

Lormer and Ashmun. Study and practice of writing English, p. 208 ff.

Morton, H. S. Lectures and examinations.

University of Minnesota. *The Library Handbook*. Guide to the use of the library. Library Science 12. Manual. University of Illinois, 1919.

"Bibliography and note taking" in *Historical Outlook*, April, 1919, v. 10, p. 194.

The following are the topics suggested and the number of class sessions for each.

1-2. *Note taking on lectures*.

Chronological order. Enumerative order. Evidence

of unity. Topic sentences. Speciment skeleton lectures to be mimeographed for discussion and study.

3-4. Note taking on reading.

The principles of classification and separation of material. The necessity for exact references for each part of the notes. Intended to develop identical practices thruout the University.

5-6. The use of footnotes.

- (a) To indicate the source of quotation.
- (b) To indicate the authority for a statement.
- (c) To include illustration or example that would violate paragraph unity if included in text.
- (d) Position of footnotes in MS; Margin; bottom of page; end of essay. Mimeographed specimens from Le Beau; Buckle's History of Civilization; Boas' Mind of Primitive Man; Bury's Gibbon.

7-12. How to get the references.

- 7-8. The library catalog.
- 9-10. Reference books.
- 11-12. Periodical indexes. Practical work between recitations

13-17. Bibliography.

- 13-14. What constitutes a complete entry.
- 15. Arrangement of entries: (a) alphabetical. (b) classified.
- 16-17. Critical bibliographies, examples of these, and preparation of one. Excerpts from Hayes' Political and Social History of Modern Europe; Cross' England; Bassett's United States; Gross' Bibliography of English history literature; T. P. Cross' Bibliography.

18-20. Preparation of long paper.

A complete bibliography of a single subject. Recitations replaced by extended conferences.

20. Long paper due.

21-22. Remarks on long paper as needed.

APPENDIX II.

Proposed Course in Book Publishing and Distribution.

Rhetoric 122. 2 hours. Open to juniors, seniors, graduates. Second quarter only. Purely a lecture course.

1-2 The Middle Ages.

Based on:

Sinks, P. W. The reign of the manuscript. (Badger.)

Root, R. K. Publication before printing. Publications of the *Modern Languages Association of America*. v. 28 (n. s. v. 21) p. 417-431.

Poole, R. L. Publication of charters by the English kings. *English Historical Review*. v. 28. p. 444-453.

Putnam, G. H. Books and their makers during the Middle Ages.

Taylor, H. C. The mediaeval mind.

Rashdall, Universities of the Middle Ages.

3-6. The Beginning of Printing.

Based on:

Aldis, H. G. The printed book.

Bouchot, H. F. X. M. The printed book. 1887. (Types, etc.)

Christian, H. *Origines de l'imprimerie en France*. 1901.

Davenport, C. T. H. The book: its history and development, 1908. (Highly technical.)

DeVinne, Theodore L. The new invention of printing. (Early.)

Dickson, Robert. Annals of Scottish printing. 1890.

Duff, E. G. Early Printed Books. 1893. (Detailed.)

Luckombe, Philip. History of the origin and progress of printing. 1770.

LaCaille, Jean de. *Histoire de l'imprimerie*. 1869.

Blomer, H. R. A short history of English printing.

Putnam, G. H. Books and their makers during the middle ages.

Astle, Thomas. Origin and progress of printing. 1803.

Ames, Jos. and T. F. Dibdin. Typographical antiquities. 1810.

Claudin, Anatole. The first Paris press.

Dam, B. A. P. von. Chapter on early printing in *Anglistisch*, etc.

Topographical Gazetteer.

Virginia State Library. Bibliography of Printing.

7-14. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

Based on:

Albright, E. M. A study of printing and publishing conditions in England, 1580-1640, with especial reference to the conservation of author's rights. (Chicago dissertation, 1915.)

Arber, Term Catalogues.

Baker, G. P. Eliabean quartos, Publications of the Bibliographical Society of America. v. 4.

First folios of Shakespeare. Publications of the Bibliographical Society of America. v. 3.

Fitz-Gerald, P. The book fancier (Elzevirs.)

Hand list of books by London printers, 1501-1556.

Lee, S. Introduction to Elizabethan sonnets.

Peddie, Robt. A. Fifteenth century books. 1913. (Technical.)

Plomer, H. P. Dictionary of booksellers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1641-1667.

Pollard, A. W. Shakespeare's fight with the pirates, 1917.

Putnam, G. H. Books and their makers during the Middle Ages. (1500-1709.)

Printers and their colophons.

Transcripts of the Stationers' Registers, 1554, 1640.

Transcripts of the Stationers' Registers, 1640-1798.

15-22. The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.

Based on:

Bibliographica (1895-7.)

Blackwoods, History of the.

Bradsher, E. L. Mathew Carey, editor, author and publisher.

Curwen, H. History of booksellers. (Personal.)

Dunton, John. The life and errors of 1818.

Faulkner, George. Article in *Dictionary National Biography*.

Gaine, Hugh. Journals.

Goschen, G. J. G., Life and Times of. (Leipzig, 1752-1828.)

Harper, The house of.

Knight, Charles. Passages of a working life, 1864.

Lackington, James. Memoirs of the forty-five first years of.

Lockhart. Life of Sir Walter Scott.

Morris, William. Article by, in *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society*.

Shaylor, Jos. The fascination of books. (Selling and distribution.)

Smith, Adele M. Printing and writing materials. Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas, Isaiah. History of printing in America. Publication of American Antiquarian Society.

Timperley, C. H. Dictionary of printers and printing. 1839.

The History of Copyright.

Cambridge history of English literature. v. 11. Article by H. G. Aldis on book distribution and printing in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Catalogue of Bradshaw Collection of Irish Books, 1916.

Plomer, H. P. Dictionary of booksellers in England, Scotland and Ireland, 1641-1667.

Swift. Letters of Dean Swift.

APPENDIX III.

Proposed Course in Advanced Bibliography.

Rhetoric 123. 2 hours. Open to Juniors, Seniors and Graduates. Third Quarter only. Seminar, carrying 4 credits.

1. How a book is made.

Printing; binding; title page; preliminary leaves; A. L. A. regulations for catalog description; Library of Congress regulations for catalog description. (These subjects taken up only as they affect the bibliography.)

2. How a book is published.

Advance notices. Trade catalogs. Covers of books. "Books Received." Reviews. U. S. Catalog of Books. English Catalogue of Books. British Museum Catalogue. Library of Congress Cards. Advocates Library. Bibliographies in *The Bulletin* of the New York Public Library.

3-4. How to make a bibliography.

Of one book: Signatures. Pagination. Broken letters. Use of plates.

Reprints of a book: False editions. Popular priced reprints. Educational reprints. Children's abridgements. Pirated reprints.

5. How to estimate the success of a book.

Editions. Reviews. Similar books of other authors. Other books of same author.

After this preliminary work the sessions will be taken up with discussions by student of the progress they have made and the manner of such progress in their individual tasks already assigned. Suggested topics:

Complete bibliography of author. Criticisms in the reviews of a certain type of literature. Cheap reprints of books. "Influence" measured by circulation. Political ideas and bibliography. (cf. E. C. in *The Historical Outlook*.) American piracies of British Books. Irish piracies. Dramatic bibliography. Swift and the booksellers. Pope and the booksellers. Editions of Gibbon's Rome and criticisms thereon. Bibliography of Robinsn Crusoe or of Gulliver's Travels. Bibliography of Procopius of Caesarea. Matthew Paris's reputation as a historian. Bibliography of the Rights of Man and Burke's Reflections. McCarthy: History of Own Time and the reviews thereon. Macaulay's History of England. Spencer's Books and opinions thereon. Who was the most popular of the romantic poets? What did their contemporaries think of Thomson, Collins and Gray?

A University Library Service Scheme

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We have adopted in this institution a scheme of service and salaries which, while not ideal, is the best we can get at this time.

In withholding my name and that of this institution my object is to secure, as far as possible, full and free criticism. I want both the best and the worst said of the scheme that the judgment of the critics may justify them in saying:

Here is the scheme.:

SALARY SCHEDULE

I. First grade (lowest). Non-professional or Clerical. Education.: High school graduation, plus skill in typewriting in some cases. Increase: \$60 per year to a maximum of \$1,080. first year, \$900; second year, \$960; third year, \$1,020; fourth year, \$1,080.

II. Second grade. First Professional (four years prparation above high school). Education: Three years in college including a reading knowledge of two modern foreign languages, and one year in a recognized library school. Rank: Junior assistant. Increase: \$60 per year to a maximum of \$1,440. First year, \$1,260; second year, \$1,320; third year, \$1,380; fourth year, \$1,440.

III. Third grade. Second Professional (five years preparation above high school). Education: College graduation, including a reading

knowledge of two modern foreign languages, and one year in a recognized library school; or three years in college and two years in a library school. A. Senior assistant. Increase: \$100 per year to a maximum of \$1,800. First year, \$1,400; second year, \$1,500; third year, \$1,600; fourth year, \$1,700; fifth year, \$1,800. B. Head of a department. Increase: Twenty per cent over subordinate position of corresponding year to a maximum of \$2,250 after five years of successful service. First year, \$1,680; second year, \$1,800; third year, \$1,920; fourth year, \$2,040; fifth year, \$2,160; sixth year, \$2,250.

IV. Fourth grade. Third professional (six years preparation above high school). Education. College graduation, including a reading knowledge of two modern foreign languages, and two years in a recognized library school, i. e. Albany, Illinois, New York City. A. Senior assistant. Increase.: \$100 per year to a maximum of \$1,900. First year, \$1,500; second year, \$1,600; third year, \$1,700; fourth year, \$1,800; fifth year, \$1,900. B. Head of a deparment. Increase: Twenty per cent over subordinate position of corresponding year to a maximum of \$2,400 after five years of successful service. First year, \$1,800; second year, \$1,920; third year, \$2,040; fourth year, \$2,160; fifth year, \$2,280; sixth year, \$2,400.

RULES GOVERNING PROMOTIONS IN RANK AND FILE

1. Clericals cannot grow into a professional rank without at least four years preparation above high school; at least one year of which must be in a library school.
2. Junior assistants cannot pass to the rank of senior assistant without a fifth year of preparation above high school either academic or professional, as the person may choose.
3. Only senior assistants may be promoted to the position and rank of department head and then by dropping back one step in salary from the corresponding year as an assistant.
4. A person who comes into the staff of this library from a well organized and well directed library, and who brings a record of excellent service may receive as an initial salary the salary she would have received if all her experience had been in this library.
5. Recognized departments in this library shall for the present be only the following.: Acquisitions (or Order) Department; Catalog Department; Circulation Department; and Reference Department. Other departments may be created only in urgent need.
6. Exceptional people who are desired in this staff will in each case be considered on merit and the salary scheme may be violated within reasonable limits, but only upon special approval of the President.
7. The fact that a person is in line of salary increase does not of necessity imply that the stated increase will be granted in every instance. On the contrary the increase will stop whenever the librarian recommends that the salary already reached is the full worth of the service rendered. When an increase is automatically due and is not granted, it may be inferred that the person affected may remain in the position without prospect of further increase unless notified to the contrary.

A George Eliot Dictionary

THE George Eliot Dictionary,* compiled by Isadore G. Mudge and Minnie E. Sears and forming a companion volume to their Thackeray dictionary, will be welcomed by librarians thruout the United States.

The aim of the authors has been to "include . . . the name of all characters, either fictitious or historical, which have a definite part, however small, in the action of a story, or influence in any way the development of the plot. In the same way all place-names, either real or fictitious which constitute a definite scene are in-

*Mudge, Isadore G. and M. E. Sears. George Eliot distionary, New York. H. W. Wilson Company, 1924.

cluded. In general, it may be added, the work on names in Romola constitutes a very special feature of the Dictionary."

Much of George Eliot's work, the authors believe, was autobiographic. They find her love for music reflected in the interests of her characters, her own reading indicated in theirs. The scenes among which she lived, the men and women she knew live again they tell us in "Scenes of Clerical Life," in "Adam Bede," and in "The Mill on the Floss"; The Suburbs of Nuneaton provide the Shepperton of Mr. Gilfil and the Bartons; the life of Elizabeth Evans, the wife of George Eliot's uncle, Samuel Evans, gave experiences for Dinah Morris; while Maggie Tulliver with her cleverness, her imagination, her intense craving for love and longing for happiness sketches for us that outline of the author's own youthful character which determined her subsequent career. The compilers of the Dictionary give authority, chapter and verse for the faith that is in them. Biographers, critics and living relatives and friends have been consulted and are quoted.

The synopsis of the novels and poems with dates of first editions are a distinct contribution. And it is no small task to make a clear, short synopsis of Middlemarch. The device of describing the characters in the author's own words has been successfully followed and always the better and more interesting side of the personality is brought forward. There is little encouraging, however, that can be said of the Rev. Edward Casaubon whose "soul went on fluttering in the swampy ground where it was hatched, thinking of its wings and never flying."

The list of "Books Mentioned in the Novels and Stories" emphasizes the fact that the important part of George Eliot's work was done before 1876, and that 1857-1866 marked the era of her best production. Naturally, no inspiration from later literature is forthcoming. The classics are there and the then-modern Bulwer, Byron, Washington Irving, Dickens, Scott and Thackeray, but for the most part the list of names makes pretty dull reading. It was from life that George Eliot lit her torch.

The "Index to Originals" is flame for a dull hour and one catches the name of Oscar Browning as partially portrayed in Tertius Lydgate of "Middlemarch," of the grandmother of Benjamin Disraeli in the mother of Daniel Deronda, of Gerald Massey, the socialist-poet as Felix Holt, of a dozen members of the Evans family in as many roles and finally of Mary Ann Evans herself as Dorothea Brooke and George Henry Lewes as Will Ladislaw. Truly a very human dictionary.

Library Instruction for College Freshmen

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIBRARY INSTRUCTION OF UNIVERSITY OF MAINE FRESHMEN, BY RAYMOND WALKLEY, UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN.

THIS paper aims to give some idea of the library preparation offered by freshmen entering the University of Maine in 1923, the library instruction given during "freshman week," and some results of the problems given for practice.

FRESHMAN WEEK

Last year was the first attempt to hold a preliminary week for freshmen at Maine, and the work was organized with two main objects in view. First, by means of tests and observations, to gain a better idea of the intellectual capacity and preparation of the individuals in the entering class, most of whom entered solely on the basis of their high school records. Second, to give the freshmen a systematic introduction to the campus and to proper methods of work—something they fail to get when they register on the same day as the higher classes.

All freshmen were required to register one week in advance of the other students, and were put thru a week's schedule of tests, lectures, advice and information before college opened. For this week they were temporarily assigned to groups of about twenty students, and each group had a faculty leader to advise, guide, instruct, observe, and get acquainted with the students in his group.

Twelve hours were devoted to tests—physical examinations, psychological tests (Morgan group test), a general information test and tests to determine ability in English, mathematics and other subjects.

A similar amount of time was devoted to general and group lectures on college training and methods of study, taking notes, examinations, outside reading and use of books and libraries.

Other general lectures gave specific information about this University and its organization, college customs, the work of the Maine Christian Association, Military and Physical training, and the Alumni Association.

Chapel exercises were held each day, and an hour was given up each afternoon for organized recreation. The evenings were provided for by parties and get-togethers, moving pictures and on one night a dance.

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY

The Library instruction was given in three instalments:

A lecture was given to the whole class to give

a general idea of the classification and arrangement of books: the catalog as a guide to the library; other short cuts to information in reference books and magazine indexes; explanation of library rules. As a guide in this lecture there was a four-page printed leaflet giving on one page brief information and hints on using the library; two pages showing location of classes of the Dewey Decimal Classification; and one page of library regulations.

An hour's tour thru the Library was made in groups to explain in detail the arrangement of rooms, location of books, hints on using the catalog, magazine indexes and the most common reference books. In explaining the use of the catalog, it was helpful to have posted on a bulletin board samples of author, title, subject and reference cards, so that the students could see the differences and purposes of these cards as they were explained.

Besides the magazine indexes, special attention was called to the contents and arrangement of reference books such as dictionaries, cyclopedias, atlases, the Maine Register, the World Almanac, the New International and Statesman's Yearbooks, and Who's Who.

The freshmen were scheduled for two hours' practice in looking up questions which compelled them to apply what they had observed and learned in the previous periods, and to make them feel at home in the Library.

PREVIOUS INSTRUCTION

The schedule outlined seems rather elementary for the college freshmen, but it was based on previous acquaintance with his needs. Out of 343 freshmen, only 163 claimed any previous acquaintance with either card catalog, Dewey classification or magazine index; of these, 101 had received instruction of some sort from teacher or librarian and 62 had learned what they knew of library methods by experience or perhaps by asking questions.

The 294 freshmen prepared in Maine High schools and 49 prepared in other states, were asked the following questions, with the percentage of affirmative answers as indicated.

(1) Have you had previous instruction in the use of a library? Maine, 27 per cent. Other states, 37 per cent.

(2) Have you ever used a library card catalog before? Maine, 34 per cent. Other states, 65 per cent.

(3) Have you ever used a library employing the Dewey system of classification, or are you otherwise acquainted with the system? Maine, 14 per cent. Other states, 23 per cent.

(4) Have you used magazine indexes before? Maine, 19 per cent. Other states, 29 per cent.

In the answers to every question, students prepared in other states have the advantage over Maine students, but what is most striking is the small proportion of the class—29 per cent—who had been instructed in library methods; only 40 per cent had ever used a library card catalog; less than 15 per cent knew what the Dewey Classification meant, and only 20 per cent had used magazine indexes.

The average number of affirmative answers for the whole state of Maine is 24 per cent, as compared with New Hampshire's 30, Massachusetts's 48, and an average of 39 in other states.

Of course these questions cannot cover all the possibilities of previous instruction, but I think the figures we have will give something to work on.

LIBRARY PROBLEMS

The questions given during the last two of the four hours spent by the freshmen in the library covered the use of the card catalog and location of books, use of magazine indexes, and about eight common reference books.

Here is a sample test (not intended as model)
Use of Catalog

1. How many books has the Library on the subject of *Sardine fisheries*?
2. Write the author, title and call number of a book in the Library (published since 1917) on the subject of *Newspaper work*.
3. Write the call number of the following books, stating in what part of the Library you would expect to find the book:
 - (a) Swiss Life in Town and Country.
 - (b) Scott's Introduction to Geology.
 - (c) Milton's Paradise Lost, ed. by H. W. Boynton.
4. Find the following books on the shelves and hand in a copy of each book with the answers to these questions:
 - (a) A. Schnitzler's Gesammelte Werke.
 - (b) *Journal of the Franklin Institute*.

Reference Books

Answer the following questions, giving name, date and page number of the book where you find the information:

5. When was the old Ku Klux Klan legally suppressed?
6. How old is Mary Pickford?
7. What is the population of Sweden?
8. How many acres of woodland and of improved land in Maine in 1920?

Magazine Indexes

9. Find a reference to a magazine article on the subject of *Camshafts*.
 - (a) Give the name and date of the book in which you find the reference.
 - (b) Copy in full the reference to the article.
 - (c) Who is the author (if given)?
 - (d) How many pages does the article cover?
 - (e) Write the full name of the magazine, giving exact date and number.
10. Find a reference to an article on Commercial Education, writing answers as in Question 9, a, b, c, d, and e.
11. Does the Library receive the magazines in questions 9e and 10e, and if so, in what part of the Library are current numbers located?

RESULTS OF LIBRARY PROBLEMS

While the problems were intended chiefly for practice, the papers were graded, and the averages show up several interesting points.

(1) We should expect students with previous library instruction to work more easily, even in a comparatively strange library. The following averages in the Library test show this clearly:

Students with previous instruction in

(1) Catalog, D. C., Magazine index	80.7
(2) Any two of the above	77.07
(3) Any one of the above	65.59
(4) All students with instruction	71.4
(5) Students without previous instruction	59.6
(6) Average of entire class	65.35

The above figures show a slight correspondence with the averages of the intelligence tests for the same groups, but the differences in the Library tests are so much greater that it is clear that previous library instruction makes much more difference than does general intelligence.

(2) The following averages were worked out to show, if possible, the relative value of types of previous preparation; the first column shows the average in library tests of those whose instruction has included the subject indicated, the second, the average of those with instruction in other subjects:

	With	Without
Dewey classification	77.1	68.0
Magazine indexes	72.0	67.7
Catalog	70.3	65.7
Average of all with partial instruction	69.3	

This seems to indicate that instruction in the classification system is worth more than instruction in the other lines, and the fact that the problems given do not require special knowledge

of the D. C. would seem to emphasize this. The value of catalog instruction is still further minimized by reference to the intelligence test averages of the same groups, the figures for which we will not take time to go over here.

(3) A comparison of the results of the library tests, with freshman grades for the first semester at the University seems to indicate some relation between the two (Pearson coefficient equals .3), but not so marked a relation as do the results of the standardized Morgan group test for intelligence, as compared with the same semester grades (r equals .4 or more). In other words, the library tests are not very useful in prognosticating success or failure in college work.

(4) A test of general information was made up by certain members of the faculty to test the freshmen. Attempts to correlate marks received on this test with first semester grades give no positive results. In the case of students without previous library instruction, the results of the general information tests show a positive correlation with the results of the library test [r equals .383 plus or minus .044], while the correlation of the library and intelligence tests results is not very close [r equals .194 plus or minus .05]. It is a question whether this proves more than that for these particular problems general information is a more valuable asset than general intelligence.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In 1922 one period of library instruction was given to each division of freshmen in the re-

quired freshman English course, which was well worth the time spent—seventeen staff hours. The results upon the freshmen depended upon the attitude of the English instructors, and the fact that the instruction, given after college class work began, was disturbing to other students and readers here in the Library.

This year sixty-seven staff hours were spent in the actual work of instruction, lectures, and practice problems, all of which occupied twenty-two library hours before college opened.

The previous use of the libraries by freshmen is about what would be expected where so many come from small high schools in small towns, but the state of Maine does not show up well in comparison with other states. Some Maine cities do not make as good a showing as smaller towns. This may not be any more the fault of the librarians than of the school authorities and teachers.

Results of practice problems show clearly the value in one library of previous use of other libraries, especially if there is practice or instruction in more than one of the subjects for which we have information.

The library tests were not formulated with the idea of showing probable success in college work, but they were a valuable part of the library end of freshman week. Without the practice the value of the instruction would have been much less. The time spent by the library staff during freshman week has prevented the expenditure during the regular college year, of a great amount of time, both by students and the staff.

A Book on Library Buildings

THE appearance of a new book* on library buildings is an event in library circles. While much has been written on the subject in the professional periodicals, books on library buildings are scarce. None have been published in a decade or more. The eight publications cited by Mr. Hadley are with a single exception pamphlets. Even his own contribution is a slender volume of 154 pages.

The title gives no clue to its scope, tho this is fully explained in the Foreword to be limited to small buildings costing less than \$50,000. Neither does the title page state that the author was for three years Secretary and Organizer of the Indiana Public Library Commission, was for about thirteen years librarian of the Denver Public Library, has been Secretary of the American Library Association as well as its

President, and has been otherwise honored in state and nation. This information he would be too modest to include, tho it helps decidedly to understand the high standard and practical nature of the book.

Its restriction to buildings costing under \$50,000 is not such a decided limitation as might at first appear. Most of the libraries of the country have not cost more. The basic principles emphasized apply equally well to larger buildings. And for the uninitiated there is less liability to mistake in enlarging on a given set of plans than there is in reducing them. Unfortunately many small buildings are copies of larger ones which have had to be reduced for want of funds, but which have tried unsuccessfully to retain the exterior architectural features of their larger models as well as certain unnecessary divisions and partitions on the interior. This book therefore supplies a real need.

* Library buildings; notes and plans by Chalmers Hadley. A. L. A., 1924. \$3.50.

The first third is devoted to general suggestions regarding principles of planning, construction and equipment. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find elsewhere fifty pages so full of sound doctrine and helpful suggestion covering location and type of building, architect, cost, capacity, basement, windows and lighting, walls, heating and plumbing, shelving furniture and general equipment. The progressive series of twelve floor plans from the Carnegie Corporation "Notes" is here for the first time given this general publicity. These plans are an education for beginners and a good review for experts.

The subject of furniture, also a problem for beginners, is touched with similar definiteness and correctness. The floor plan showing the selection and arrangement of furniture is a model that can be recommended for any small library.

The list of miscellaneous small supplies suggested for first equipment is a new feature in such a book and is indicative of its attention to details. While some of the items seem of small consequence, they are necessary. Opinions might differ with regard to the inclusion of certain items and the omission of others.

The book is not a complete treatise on the subject. That would be impossible in such a small space. Its very brevity and clarity of statement make it specially suited for a board of trustees or a building committee. Many of them have just one brief venture of this kind in a lifetime and the results, good or bad, stand for generations. Such trustees and all beginners in library buildings would do well to commit the first third of the book to memory and then follow it religiously.

Mr. Hadley's large experience as an organizer and administrator has given him a masterful grasp of his subject. The pages of the book fairly bristle with the results of this experience. It also accounts for the style, which is generally didactic and occasionally argumentative, as when he extols casement windows to the dispragement of good old fashioned sliding windows.

He is explicit and specific. A general statement, however fine, is not allowed to stand alone. E. g. "It is far better to pay more for a good library site than it is to accept a poor one as a gift." The good site is explained as the "strategic point in a city." This point is not merely where the building will look well. "Service to the public and appearance usually can be combined, but if they can not, appearance should be sacrificed for service."

Mr. Hadley expresses himself concretely. "Portable buildings serve fairly well for tem-

porary purposes, but they are hot in summer and it is difficult to prevent the water and plumbing pipes from freezing in cold weather." "Switch boards both for outside and inside electric lights should not be placed within reach of mischievous fingers."

In the selection of the buildings for the second part of the book he lays down and follows the dictum "that the classic Greek type of architecture is not well adapted to the small library building. It is compact but expensive, if well done, and its impression is cold and formal. A less institutional and a more flexible, hospitable type of building is better for a small library." Accordingly among his examples the Colonial, the English cottage and Spanish and Italian types predominate. Most of them are very attractive, some rather unusual in appearance as compared with the average building. "Whatever architectural type the building may be," he says, "an attempt should be made to relieve its interior from the monotonous and commonplace appearance prevalent in most small libraries."

Of the twenty-five buildings shown, sixteen are branch libraries, six village libraries, one a college library, one a technical high school library, and one an architect's design for a rural library. They are built of brick fourteen, brick and cement two, boards three, shingles one, stucco two, stone one, and one of glazed white terra cotta tile. The illustrations include fine exterior views excellently reproduced from photographs, first floor plans, occasionally a basement and numerous attractive interiors. The latter are well chosen to illustrate the furniture layout, such as tables and chairs, wall shelving and delivery desk, light fixtures and other equipment. Each plan is accompanied by a page or more of judicious description covering date of erection, size, type of architecture, material, cost, special features and an occasional gentle criticism.

Two Rochester branches in rented buildings are included. These do represent a recent type which is extensively used in that city, altogether too extensively. They began as an experiment which has proven so successful that it seems almost impossible to get away from it. The tenth branch to be opened soon will be the sixth of this commercial type. They are fully described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of April 1 and December 15, 1923. They are economical in their initial outlay and operation and permit experimenting with regard to the best location, type of building needed in a given section, etc. But they have no architectural beauty, do not provide for growth, the fact that they are

temporary tends to temporizing in their operation and use, the traditional relations of landlord and tenant are either present or in prospect, and the tenants above are a source of disturbance and danger. Any reference to the Rochester commercial branches should be accompanied by a word of caution about their desirability and also lest the policy once established may continue indefinitely.

Another building plan which provokes comment is the competitive design for a rural library. This is apparently introduced in the second part of the book for purposes of criticism, since it violates more of the principles laid down in the first part than do any of the plans shown of actual buildings. As "it is important that only successful buildings be selected for inspection" by trustees, so there is danger in presenting inferior plans in such a permanent form. The danger lies in the fact that the floor plans as they are stand a better chance of being followed than do the correct but mild criticisms made upon them. Among those criticisms there is none regarding the appropriateness of placing two tables ten feet long in a room 20 by 30 feet in size.

The book follows the usual custom of giving the name of the architect of each building shown. This courtesy might also be extended to the name of the librarian or other person responsible for the floor plan and interior arrangement. A well planned building generally implies that there was some one besides the architect who knew and specified the library's needs and, as Mr. Hadley observes, may have had to struggle to secure the proper arrangement. The inclusion of that person's name would give professional credit which is due, furnish a reliable address for further information and possibly prevent the copying and perpetuation of undesirable features, such as the author points out in a number of his descriptions and where he says, "When buildings are reproduced in other cities their defects as well as their virtues will likely be included."

Forty-five years ago (in 1879), William F. Poole, one of four great pioneer librarians, said "I know of no better rule to be observed, in the library architecture of the furniture, than this: Avoid everything that pertains to the plan and arrangement of the conventional American library building." In 1915 Mr. A. D. F. Hamlin, professor of the history of architecture in Columbia University, wrote "The public library is one of the most highly developed types of buildings to be found in American architectural practice." By careful study of the problems it presents, primarily by librarians and secondarily by architects, its re-

quirements and the best means and devices for meeting them have been more completely worked out and standardized than those of any other type of edifice except the modern office building. Taken as a whole, the libraries of the United States, large and small, represent American architecture well nigh at its best."

If both of these statements are correct, then library planning made marvelous strides in the intervening thirty-six years. Both statements seem a bit extreme. Probably things were not so bad as Dr. Poole painted them and there is some doubt whether they have attained the degree of perfection pictured by Professor Hamlin, at least from the librarian's standpoint. A long step forward was taken when the A. L. A. adopted the "Points of Agreement," or "Basic Principles," thirty-three years ago. Mr. Hadley says "several years ago," but the term "several" is rather elastic. Since then the working out of problems and the establishment of standards has gone on apace. Many of the results we now have in Mr. Hadley's book in the most compact and usable form yet published. It should be in every library, large and small. It will be useful not only for those who are going to build, but also for those who have built on account of its many practical suggestions for the management and operation of library buildings.

WILLIAM F. YUST, *Librarian,*
Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

Books For Tokyo University

BOOKS for the Tokyo Imperial University are still arriving in a steady stream at the offices of the Smithsonian Institute and of the Carnegie Endowment at Washington, D. C. These books are donated mostly by university and public libraries; but considerable numbers have also come from private libraries.

Books received by the Carnegie Endowment are turned over to the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institute thru the courtesy of which they are packed and shipped to the Imperial University's shipping address in New York City. So far 161 cases have been shipped.

From London come most encouraging reports. A number of well-known scholars and publicists have organized a committee, with Lord Balfour as chairman for securing contributions of books for the Tokyo Imperial University. The Macmillan Company of London has agreed to donate practically all of the books published by that company. The British Parliament has voted an appropriation of \$125,000 to be expended for the purchase of books for the University.

A Selected List of Technical Magazines

COMPILED BY AMY WINSLOW

Chief, Technical Department, Indianapolis Public Library

THE following list of periodicals has been selected from the point of view of the middle-sized public library and is based largely on experience in the Indianapolis Public Library. The inclusions in such a list must necessarily be somewhat arbitrary, as location, industries and degree of development of a given center will greatly influence the magazine subscription list of any library serving the community. It is possible that our presupposed medium-sized library will feel adequately equipped with a smaller list, particularly if there exists no special department for the development of the technical side of the library.

Practically no foreign periodicals have been included in this list as our experience in Indianapolis shows little demand for these. Outside the field of chemistry the technical patron seems content with American practice. The list also omits all government publications and all proceedings and transactions of societies which are not called magazines in the usual sense of the term. Few so-called trade publications have been included, except as they are of interest outside their immediate field.

Periodicals in the field of pure science have been limited for the most part to those of popular appeal. Business subjects and agriculture with its related branches, such as forestry, dairying and botany, have been omitted from the list because of the breadth of their scope.

The following abbreviations are used: I. A., *Industrial Arts Index*; E. I., *Engineering Index*; C. A., *Chemical Abstracts*; S. A., *Science Abstracts*; P. A. I. S., *Public Affairs Information Service*; R. G., *Readers' Guide*; I. I. P., *International Index to Periodicals*; A. M. S.-I., *Annual Magazine Subject-Index*; A. I., *Agricultural Index*.

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING

American Architect. New York: Architectural & Building Press, Inc. \$6. Bi-weekly. Indexed in I. A., E. I., P. A. I. S.

High-grade magazine for the professional architect, emphasizing public and institutional architecture. Contains excellent illustrations, plans, standard specifications, book reviews, news notes, and well-organized lists of trade literature. Artistic rather than technical side of building is emphasized.

Architectural Forum. New York: Rogers & Manson Co. \$6. Monthly. Indexed in I. A., E. I., A. M. S.-I.

Beautifully illustrated magazine for the professional architect. Articles by well-known contributors on technical as well as artistic phases of building. Contains plans, a regular digest of current literature and a list of trade publications. An occasional number is devoted to some special subject—e. g. Churches, April 1924.

Architectural Record. New York: F. W. Dodge Corp. \$3. Monthly. I. A., R. G.

Another well-illustrated magazine for the architect, stressing public architecture rather than domestic. Landscape architecture is also a feature. Plans and book reviews.

Architecture and Building. New York: Wm. T. Comstock Co. \$3. Monthly. I. A., A. M. S-I.

Devoted chiefly to illustrations and plans. Text confined largely to description of new buildings tho each issue contains short articles of practical nature. Both domestic and public architecture included. Book reviews.

Building Age. New York. \$2. Monthly. I. A., E. I.

For the home-builder as well as for the architect, builder and contractor. Contains plans, construction details, aids in accounting and estimating, legal tips, news of the building trades, market news and useful lists of manufacturers' literature. Occasional book reviews. Formerly called *Carpentry and Building*.

AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING

Automobile Engineer. London. Monthly. 29s. 9d. I. A., E. I.

"A technical journal devoted to the theory and practice of automobile and aircraft construction." The official organ of the Institution of Automobile Engineers. Contains reports of research, papers presented before the Society, book reviews and British patent notices. Tho devoted largely to British practice will be useful in automobile manufacturing centers.

Automobile Trade Journal. Philadelphia: Chilton Co. \$2. Monthly. Not indexed in regular indexes.

Chief emphasis is on selling end of the automobile business tho the magazine is in demand by all interested in any phase of the industry. Separate sections are devoted to Service and Repair Station Work, New Cars and Models, Car Specifications and New Parts and Equipment.

Automotive Industries. New York: Class Journal Co. \$3. Weekly. E. I., I. A.

Covers all branches of the industry,—design, manufacture of parts, assembling, selling etc., as well as business and trade conditions. For the manufacturer, plant manager, dealer and trained mechanic.

Bus Transportation. McGraw. \$2. Monthly. I. A., E. I.

Magazine devoted to organization and development of motor bus lines and transportation. A manufacturers' section features new appliances on the market.

Journal of the Society of Automotive Engineers. New York: The Society. \$10. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

The most technical American journal in the field, featuring particularly all types of aeroplane and automobile internal combustion engines, and

publishing important reports on standardization and research work. Gives regular abstracts from other journals and occasional book reviews.

Motor. New York: International Magazine Co. \$4. Monthly. Not indexed in regular indexes.

Popular type of magazine for the car owner. Contains semi-technical articles on fuels, motors, tires, repair and upkeep, accessories, new models and popular articles on motoring.

AVIATION

Aero Digest. New York: Aeronautical Digest Pub. Corp. \$3. Monthly. Not indexed in regular indexes.

Interesting magazine of popular type devoted to progress and development of aviation, particularly as applied to business and industrial purposes. Includes news of aeronautical sports and events and reports of government research and activities in the field of aeronautics.

Aviation. New York: Gardner Pub. Co. \$4. Weekly. I. A., E. I.

Semi-technical magazine similar in scope to *Aero Digest*, tho occasional articles on standards and design are featured. A special section is devoted to news of the U. S. Air Forces.

International Aeronautics. New York: P. A. D. Corp. \$2. Monthly. E. I.

Summarizes in popular form recent technical development in aviation. Articles are short but cover a broader field than either of the preceding. A regular world review of aeronautics is of special interest. Continuation of *Aerial Age*. In addition to these any library with demand for highly technical reports in this field will want the publications of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics.

CERAMICS AND POTTERY

Brick and Clay Record. Chicago: Industrial Publications, Inc. \$3. Bi-monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Excellent practical magazine for the skilled workman, covering methods of manufacture, news of the industry and of market conditions. Emphasis is chiefly on brick manufacture tho occasional articles appear on other branches of the ceramic industry.

Clay-Worker. Official organ of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association. Indianapolis. \$2. Monthly. E. I., C. A.

Trade publication of the more ephemeral type. Gives concrete suggestions for the manufacturer and plant manager, market and trade news and reports of the N. B. M. A.

Journal of the American Ceramic Society. Easton, Pa.: The Society. \$8. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Technical publication devoted to all phases of the silicate industries. Contains reports on methods of manufacture, testing, analysis, geology of clays and ceramic materials, new patents, ceramic abstracts, signed book reviews and news of the society.

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Chemical Abstracts. Easton, Pa.: American Chemical Society. \$7.50. Semi-monthly.

Indispensable tool for the chemist. Indexes and abstracts under thirty subdivisions of pure and applied chemistry over 1,000 journals and society proceedings devoted partially or entirely to chemistry and its applications. Foreign language journals are included and U. S. and foreign patents are indexed.

Chemical Age. New York: McCready Pub. Co. \$2. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Limited to industrial chemistry. Not too technical for the untrained chemist and manufacturer. Re-

ports activities of the American Institute of Chemists.

Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. McGraw. \$4. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

Reliable journal devoted to all phases of industrial and electro-chemistry. Contains reviews of new patents, news of chemical industries, market reports, signed book reviews.

Chemical Reviews. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins. \$5. Quarterly. I. A.

New journal intended to provide "a vehicle for the appearance of comprehensive analytical reviews, summaries and short monographs of interest to chemists." Will be of distinct value in a library with large chemist clientele

Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Easton, Pa.: American Chemical Society. \$7.50. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Indispensable for the progressive industrial chemist. Devoted to all phases of applied chemistry, including reports of research work, market and trade news, reliable book reviews, lists of new patents, government publications and trade literature.

Journal of Physical Chemistry; published under the auspices of the American Chemical Society, the Chemical Society and the Faraday Society. Ithaca, N. Y. \$10. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

Scientific magazine for the trained chemist, of special interest to the electro-chemist and the metallurgist. Book reviews usually by W. D. Bancroft, the editor.

Journal of the American Chemical Society. Easton, Pa.: The Society. \$7.50. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Devoted to comprehensive reports of American research chemistry. Limited to pure chemistry, but includes inorganic, physical, organic and biological. Excellent signed book reviews. Bibliographic aids frequently published with reports of investigations.

Journal of the American Leather Chemists' Association. Easton, Pa.: The Association. \$12. Monthly. E. I., C. A.

Valuable publication for the community where any phase of the leather industry is centered. Features technical articles on tanning and dyeing of leather, leather analysis, testing, etc., and abstracts other journals, including foreign publications.

Journal of the Chemical Society. London: Gurney & Jackson. £4. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

Scientific journal of high order. Each issue is divided into two sections, one devoted to papers communicated to the society, the other to abstracts of chemical journals. Not greatly needed unless the library has a great demand for current chemical literature.

Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry. Official organ of the Federal Council of Pure and Applied Chemistry and of the Institution of Chemical Engineers. London. £4 4s. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Each issue devotes a section to practice in chemical industries, news notes and book reviews, a separate section to transactions of the society and a third to abstracts of periodical articles on all phases of applied chemistry. Because one of the oldest journals devoted to industrial chemistry the back files are very useful.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Electrical World. McGraw. \$5. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

One of the best-known electrical journals, designed for the professional, technically trained en-

gineer, and devoted chiefly to industrial applications of electricity. Includes news of the industry, descriptions of new apparatus and patents, abstracts and book reviews.

General Electric Review. Schenectady, N. Y.: General Electric Co. \$3. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

High grade house organ featuring reliable, practical articles on diverse applications of electricity. Usually in demand in libraries.

Industrial Engineer. McGraw. \$2. Monthly. I. A., E. I.

Practical magazine "devoted to the maintenance and operation of electrical and associated mechanical systems in mills and factories." Features a question and answer department, lists of trade literature and short, concise book reviews.

Journal of Electricity. San Francisco: McGraw. \$2. Semi-monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A., P. A. I. S.

Devoted to development of electric industries and power plants, particularly on the western coast. Includes articles on salesmanship methods, news notes and occasional book reviews. Publishes reports of the Pacific Coast Electric Association.

Journal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. New York. \$10. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

More technical than any of the preceding, limited chiefly to scientific articles presented at sectional meetings of the society. As the official organ gives society news and reports.

Science Abstracts, Section B. London: Institution of Electrical Engineers. \$7.50. Monthly.

Indexes and abstracts over 150 American and foreign magazines. Section A is devoted to physics, Section B to electrical engineering. Annual cumulative author and subject indexes.

ENGINEERING

Concrete. Detroit: Concrete-Cement Age Pub. Co. \$2.50. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Practical magazine of value to construction engineers, builders and contractors. Includes methods of manufacture, testing, selling, construction, and occasional book reviews.

Engineering and Contracting. Chicago. \$4. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Indispensable for the civil engineer and builder. Features up-to-date information on construction details, costs, new apparatus and machinery, engineering bids, etc. Since 1923 has followed the rather unique plan of appearing in four distinct sections each month, Roads & Streets, Water Works, Railways, and Buildings, on a weekly rotating basis. An Equipment Review appears quarterly, featuring new appliances and equipment.

Engineering News-Record. McGraw. \$5. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

Probably the most influential civil engineering publication in America, designed primarily for the technically trained man. Includes construction details, contracting and bids, market conditions, news items, and signed book reviews. A consolidation of *Engineering News*, *Engineering Record* and *The Contractor*.

Journal of the American Water Works Association. Baltimore. \$7. Bi-monthly. I. A., E. I., P. A. I. S.

High-class journal of interest outside its apparent field. Reports frequently touch the fields of bacteriology, mechanical engineering and chemistry. An extensive section is devoted to abstracts from other journals, including foreign publications.

Municipal and County Engineering. Indianapolis: Engineering Pub. Co. \$2. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A., P. A. I. S.

Devoted to "design, construction, operation and maintenance of all public works." Includes a contract department. Valuable for the city engineer, tho not extremely technical.

Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers. New York. \$8. Monthly except June and July. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Well-known journal devoted to A. S. C. E. news and to publication, with discussions, of papers presented before the society. Papers and discussions later appear in bound form in the *Transactions*.

GAS AND PETROLEUM

American Gas Journal. New York: American Gas Light Journal, Inc. \$3. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Devoted to the artificial gas industry, covering methods of manufacture, uses, salesmanship, market prices and news of the industry.

Gas Age-Record. New York: Robbins Pub. Co., Inc. \$3. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Articles on manufacture, distribution, management of companies, new patents, and merchandising. Not limited entirely to the artificial gas industry. Occasional book reviews.

National Petroleum News. Cleveland, O. \$2.50. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Periodical devoted chiefly to news and development of the oil industry. Useful for field operators and dealers. Production statistics, selling tips, market news on gasoline, lubricants, refined and crude oils, and stock exchange reports.

Natural Gas. Cincinnati, O.: Natural Gas Association of America. \$2. Monthly. E. I., C. A.

Slight magazine devoted to natural gas industry, including news of the association and gas companies, salesmanship, management and an occasional article of some technical value.

Oil and Gas Journal. Tulsa, Okla.: Petroleum Pub. Co. \$6. Weekly. E. I., C. A.

Non-technical periodical dealing with oil field development and operations, market prices, crude oil statistics, etc. An occasional semi-technical article on processes.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. New York. \$5. Weekly. I. A., C. A.

Important market authority on oils, drugs, chemicals and dyes. Contains also technical receipts and occasional book reviews.

Petroleum Age. Chicago: Graffis-Sutton Co. \$2. Semi-monthly. I. A., C. A.

Similar in scope to *National Petroleum News*, with the addition of a fuel oil section which features articles on lubricant and fuel testing, specifications and standards.

GEOLOGY

Economic Geology. Lancaster, Pa. \$4. Semi-quarterly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

"Journal devoted to geology as applied to mining and allied industries." High grade periodical with international corps of contributors. Signed book reviews.

Journal of Geology. University of Chicago Press. \$4. Semi-quarterly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Ably edited, scientific magazine of high order. Frequent articles on geology as related to commerce. Excellent signed book reviews.

HEATING, PLUMBING AND VENTILATING

Heating and Ventilating Magazine. Albany, N. Y. \$2. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A., P. A. I. S.

Practical publication for the heating and ventilating engineer, plumber, refrigerating engineer and

constructor. Useful data sheets. Emphasis is on large scale work and includes boiler installation and management.

Journal of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Easton, Pa. \$3. Monthly. I. A., E. I.

Strictly technical magazine for the professional engineer. Includes reports from the Research Laboratory of the A. S. H. V. E. and the U. S. Bureau of Mines Experiment Station in Pittsburgh. News of the society included as a minor feature.

Sanitary and Heating Engineering. New York: Edwin A. Scott Pub. Co. \$2. Bi-weekly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Practical magazine covering both industrial and residence heating and plumbing. Lists trade literature and includes market prices of equipment.

HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

American Journal of Public Health. Albany, N. Y.: American Public Health Association. \$5. Monthly. E. I., C. A., R. G., P. A. I. S.

Valuable journal for the sanitary engineer, physician, social worker, public health nurse and all concerned with community hygiene. Reliable reviews of books of semi-popular nature.

Hygeia; a journal of individual and community health. Chicago: American Medical Association. \$3. Monthly. P. A. I. S.

Excellent popular magazine with attractive make-up and reliable editorship. Book reviews for the layman.

ILLUMINATION

National Electric Light Association Bulletin. New York. \$3. Monthly. I. A., E. I., P. A. I. S.

This with the annual *Proceedings* of the Association is valuable for up-to-date information on wiring standards and practice and other phases of electric illumination. The Bulletin is devoted chiefly to association activities and economics of this utility.

Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering Society. Ithaca, N. Y. \$7.50. Monthly except June and August. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

Technical papers presented before the society on all phases of lighting. Contains Illuminating Index which lists articles from other periodicals.

MARINE ENGINEERING

Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers. Washington, D. C. \$6. Quarterly. E. I.

Technical journal devoted to marine engineering and naval architecture. Frequent detailed descriptions of the U. S. N. ships.

Marine Engineering and Shipping Age. New York: Simmons-Boardman Pub. Co. \$3. Monthly. I. A., E. I., P. A. I. S.

Particularly strong on engine types and parts, management and fuels. News items. Book reviews.

Marine Review. Cleveland, O.: Penton Pub. Co. \$3. Monthly. I. A., E. I., P. A. I. S.

Articles on all phases of marine activities, including shipping news, maritime law, dredging and harbor control, as well as semi-technical articles on naval engineering and architecture.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

American Machinist. McGraw. \$5. Weekly. I. A., E. I.

Well-known magazine devoted to machine shop work, practice, management and equipment. Book reviews. Market guide. For the skilled workman as well as the trained engineer.

Machinery. New York: Industrial Press. \$3. Monthly. I. A., E. I.

Similar in scope to the above, devoted to design, construction, and operation of all types of machinery. Lists trade literature.

Mechanical Engineering. Easton, Pa.: American Society of Mechanical Engineers. \$5. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

Technical magazine for the professional engineer. Contains abstracts and book reviews, also library notes from the United Engineering Societies Library. The monthly issues of the *Engineering Index* appear here regularly.

Power. McGraw. \$3. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A., P. A. I. S.

Reliable publication for the power plant engineer. Sections devoted to boilers and furnaces, electrical equipment, fuel and combustion, gas and oil engines, pumps, refrigeration, water power. For the trained engineer. Frequent brief book reviews.

METALLURGY AND METAL WORK

Blast Furnace and Steel Plant. Pittsburgh: Andresen Co., Inc. \$2. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Semi-technical periodical dealing with iron and steel metallurgy, including plant and furnace operation and management.

Brass World and Platers' Guide. New York. \$1. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

"A monthly journal devoted to the art of refining, alloying, casting, rolling, founding and electroplating of all non-ferrous metals and their alloys." Brief book and pamphlet notices. Market news.

Foundry. Cleveland, O.: Penton Pub. Co. \$3. Semi-monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Practical magazine dealing with all phases of foundry work, including metallurgy, molding, casting, welding, plant management, trade news, and occasional book reviews. A special section is devoted to brass founding.

Iron Age. New York. \$6. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Well-known journal devoted to the iron and steel industry, including articles on metallurgy, founding, manufacturing processes, production statistics, sectional trade and market conditions and signed book reviews. Lists trade publications. Buyers' index.

Journal of the American Welding Society. New York. \$10. Monthly. E. I.

Technical publication devoted to all kinds of welding of various metals. Lists current welding literature from other magazines.

Metal Industry. New York. \$1. Monthly I. A., E. I., C. A., P. A. I. S.

Incorporated with this are *Aluminum World*, *Copper & Brass*, *Brass Founder*, *Electro-Plater's Review*, which give an indication of the scope. Includes practical articles on molding, casting, plating and welding of all kinds of metals and alloys. For practical metal worker. Book reviews.

Sheet Metal Worker. New York: E. A. Scott Pub. Co. \$3. Bi-weekly. I. A., E. I.

"Devoted exclusively to architectural and industrial sheet metal work and warm-air furnace heating." Includes pattern drafting, metal cutting and welding and market prices. For the practical workman.

Transactions of the American Society for Steel Treating. Cleveland, O. \$10. Monthly. E. I.

Technical journal devoted to metallurgy of iron and steel and their alloys, articles frequently accompanied by bibliographic aids. Contains abstracts from other journals and reviews of patents.

MINING

Coal Age. McGraw. \$3. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A., P. A. I. S.

"Devoted to the operating, technical and business problems of the coal-mining industry." Includes market and trade news, safety measures and news of the industry.

Engineering and Mining Journal-Press. McGraw. \$5. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Well-known journal dealing with all kinds of mining, including articles on operation and processes, news items, abstracts from other journals, reports on new patents, and a strong marketing and stock exchange service. Recent consolidation of *Engineering and Mining Journal* with *Mining and Scientific Press*.

Mining and Metallurgy. New York American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. \$5. Monthly. Not indexed in regular indexes.

Official publication of the A. I. M. & M. E., containing abstracts of institute papers, book reviews and the Mining and Metallurgical Index of 1300 domestic and foreign periodicals. Most libraries will want the *Transactions* of this institute.

PHYSICS

Physical Review; a journal of experimental and theoretical physics. Corning, N. Y.: American Physical Society. \$7. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

The leading journal in the field of pure and applied physics. Highly technical. Signed book reviews.

Science Abstracts; Section A.

See note under ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

PRINTING AND PAPERMAKING

Inland Printer. Chicago. \$4. Monthly. I. A.

Practical, well-edited magazine devoted to all phases of printing, composition, presswork, proofreading, publishing and advertising. One of the best publications dealing with the technical side of printing. Book reviews.

Paper Trade Journal. New York: Lockwood Trade Journal Co. \$4. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Technical section furnished by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Includes also cost data, market quotations, news of the industry and abstracts of current literature.

Printing Art. Cambridge, Mass.: University Press. \$4. Monthly. I. A.

Devoted chiefly to advertising but occasional articles are included on printing processes. Of high value to the printer from the typographical standpoint. Book reviews.

RADIO

Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers. New York. \$9. Bi-monthly. E. I.

Extremely technical reports. Will be used only by the trained engineer and specialist. Contains digest of U. S. patents.

Q S T. Hartford, Conn: American Radio Relay League. \$2. Monthly. Not indexed in regular indexes.

Designed for amateurs, with notes on construction, operation, new equipment and progress of radio. Includes reports from amateur stations and calls heard. Book reviews.

Radio Broadcast. Doubleday. \$3. Monthly. E. I., R. G.

Popular magazine, attractive in make-up. Follows in interesting way development of radio, and includes semi-technical articles on construction and apparatus. Lists stations.

Radio News. New York: Experimenter Pub. Co. \$2.50. Monthly. I. A., S. A.

More technical than either of the two preceding entries tho not too difficult for the amateur. Section devoted to new patents.

Wireless Age. New York: Wireless Press, Inc. \$2.50. Monthly. I. A., S. A.

Popular publication, devoted to development and advance of radio. Usually about half of each number given over to articles of technical nature. Question and answer department. Book reviews.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING

Electric Railway Journal. McGraw. \$4. Weekly. I. A., E. I., P. A. I. S.

Specialized journal devoted to the development, equipment and economics of electric railways

Railway Age. New York: Simmons-Boardman Co. \$6. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A., P. A. I. S.

Well-known journal dealing with railroads and transportation, emphasizing the economic side. Also covers management, construction and equipment. Occasional book reviews.

Railway Engineering and Maintenance. New York: Angus Sinclair Co. \$2. Monthly. E. I.

"A practical journal of motive power, rolling stock and appliances." Devoted chiefly to locomotive engineering, design, materials, operation and repair.

Railway Engineering and Maintenance. New York: Simmons-Boardman Co. \$2. Monthly. E. I., C. A.

Devoted to track and maintenance of way engineering. Includes bridge work and water supply. Book reviews. Until January 1923, called *Railway Maintenance Engineer*.

Railway Mechanical Engineer. New York: Simmons-Boardman Co. \$3. Monthly. I. A., E. I.

Emphasis on mechanical side of railroad work, particularly on shop work. Book reviews. Lists trade publications.

REFRIGERATION

Refrigerating Engineering. New York: American Society of Refrigerating Engineers. \$5. Monthly. I. A., E. I.

Technical journal for the trained engineer. Consists of papers presented before the society. Book reviews.

Refrigerating World. New York: Ice Trade Journal Co. \$2. Monthly. I. A., E. I.

Practical journal dealing with refrigeration and cold storage. New patent section. Book reviews.

RUBBER

India Rubber World. New York: India Rubber Pub. Co. \$3. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Devoted to manufacture and chemistry of rubber, trade and market conditions, new patents. Necessary in any automobile manufacturing center. Brief book reviews.

TEXTILES AND DYEING

American Dyestuff Reporter. New York: Howes Pub. Co. \$5. Bi-weekly. I. A., C. A.

"Devoted to the use and application of dyestuffs and the mechanical equipment incidental thereto." Contains reports of proceedings of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. New patents. Book reviews.

Color Trade Journal and Textile Chemist. New York: \$5. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Deals with chemistry of dyes and dyeing and with technology of textile fabrics. Occasional book reviews.

Textile World. Albany, N. Y.: Bragdon, Lord & Nangle Co., Inc. \$4. Weekly. I. A., E. I., C. A.

Devoted to all phases of the textile manufacturing industry processes, mill management, market conditions, new patents, and news items. Combined with *Posselt's Textile Journal*.

WOODWORKING

Woodworker. Indianapolis: S. H. Smith Co. \$2. Monthly. E. I.

Covers woodworking and all related industries, from sawmill to manufacturing plant. Includes factory administration. Question and answer department.

POPULAR TECHNICAL MAGAZINES

Popular Mechanics Magazine. Chicago. \$2.50. Monthly. R. G.

Extremely popular magazine devoted to progress and invention in applied science. Very popular with boys. Features sections on how to make and do things.

Popular Science Monthly. New York. \$2.50. Monthly. Not indexed in regular indexes.

Magazine of popular type devoted to new inventions, discoveries in the scientific world, news of inventors and scientists, etc. Interestingly illustrated.

Scientific American. New York. \$4. Monthly. I. A., E. I., R. G.

Semi-technical magazine devoted to all phases of progress in science and engineering. Frequent articles of historic interest. New patent section. Book reviews.

SCIENCE

American Journal of Science. New Haven, Conn. \$6. Monthly. I. A., E. I., C. A., S. A.

Scholarly journal of long-established repute. Covers practically all branches of the natural sciences, with an extensive section in each issue devoted to signed book reviews.

American Naturalist. Garrison, N. Y.: Science Press. \$5. Bi-monthly. A. I.

"A journal devoted to the advancement of the biological sciences, with special reference to the factors of evolution." Scholarly articles often accompanied by bibliographies. Of limited appeal.

Bird Lore. Harrisburg, Pa.: Appleton. \$1.50. Bi-monthly. R. G.

Official organ of the Audubon societies. Readable articles on habits, migrations, care and protection of our native birds. News and reports from the Audubon societies. Book reviews.

Journal of the Franklin Institute. Philadelphia: \$6. Monthly. I. A., E. I., S. A.

"Devoted to science and the mechanic arts." Highly technical journal, publishing reports of research work in physics, electricity, chemistry, metallurgy, mechanics. Book reviews, usually written by Henry Leffmann.

Nature. London: Macmillan. £2 17s. Weekly. E. I., C. A., S. A., I. I. P.

Semi-popular magazine devoted to the pure sciences. Articles usually brief and comprehensible by the layman. Excellent signed book reviews.

Nature Magazine. Washington, D. C.: American Nature Association. \$2. Monthly. Not indexed in regular indexes.

Attractive popular magazine for both adults and children. Charmingly illustrated. Devoted chiefly to botany and zoology.

Popular Astronomy. Northfield, Minn.: Goodsell Observatory. \$4. Monthly except July and September. I. I. P.

Too scientific for the amateur but should be in-

cluded in the average library collection for its appeal to the reader with some foundation in astronomy. Book reviews.

Science. Garrison, N. Y.: Science Press. \$6. Weekly. E. I., C. A., S. A., R. G.

Interesting periodical of semi-popular type. Official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Longer articles for the specialist and a more popular supplement for the general reader who wishes to keep in touch with the progress of science. Signed book reviews.

Scientific Monthly. Garrison, N. Y.: Science Press. \$5. Monthly. E. I., C. A., R. G.

Magazine of high standing, designed for the specialist and for the reader with fairly thorough scientific background. Devoted to the development of science and its bearing on human life.

A Community Calendar.

AMHERST, "the village among the trees," is a comparatively small town as New England towns go, but it is not an uncommon thing to hear the remark, "Oh, dear! I missed that concert. There are so many things going on one simply cannot take them all in." It is true that no one need hunger for social or other activities, especially during the months from October to May. The two colleges, the churches, schools, lodges, and even The Jones Library join in providing the greatest variety of cultural and educational entertainment, and it is small wonder if people frequently find themselves uninformed as to what is going on, or undecided as to where to go.

With the idea of making available in a fairly central and public place accurate and early information about the many events of the week and the month, and with the hope of cutting down the number of so-called "conflicts," The Jones Library, the free public library recently given to the town by the late Samuel Winot Jones of Chicago and Morristown, N. J., has assumed the responsibility of keeping a "Community Calendar." This is a semi-official list of coming events, most of which are likely to be of more than passing interest to people of the community. This list is not restricted to local affairs only. Just now the dates for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the neighboring town of Leverett, and the near-by fairs in Greenfield, Northampton, and Springfield next fall have been posted for the benefit of those disposed to look ahead. Perhaps it is no more than right to say that only the best or rather more important affairs are likely to be listed. This Community Calendar is possible only thru the hearty co-operation of all of the organizations in town. The eagle eye of the calendar maker is not sufficient—it is another case of "all for everybody, everybody for all"

C. R. G.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 15, 1924



WITH the opening of the autumn, library gatherings are again to the fore and regional and state meetings have become so important in their papers, programs and professional intercourse as rightly to invite the co-operation of trustees in sending their librarians for the education and inspiration which these meetings afford. New York "Library Week," this year at Lake Placid, September 22-27, is practically a regional meeting, and the South-eastern Library Association gathering, October 16-18 at Asheville, North Carolina, a state which is becoming the New England of the South, should bring together librarians and, let us hope, trustees from such other alert states as its neighbors, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Within eight weeks no less than twelve state associations schedule meetings—Connecticut (Storrs, S. 17-18), Vermont (St. Johnsbury, S. 23-25), New Hampshire (Manchester, S. 24-26), Minnesota (University of Minnesota, S. 24-26), Ohio (Columbus, O. 7-9), Indiana, two months hence (Indianapolis, N. 12-14), Illinois (Bloomington, O. 21-23), Michigan (Saginaw, O. 15-17), Wisconsin (Oconomowoc, O. 7-8), Kansas (Emporia, O. 15-17), Nebraska (Omaha, O. 15-17), Montana (Missoula, O. 9-11)—a nearly unbroken chain of states from the Atlantic to the Rockies, suggesting how thoroly our library interests are now organized.

AT several of these meetings the subject of adult education, now so important because of the interest in it which the Carnegie Corporation has stimulated, will have especial consideration. Dr. Learned's report to the Carnegie Corporation on "The American Public library and the Diffusion of Knowledge," excellently supplements Dr. Williamson's now famous report and furnishes important material on adult education as on so many other subjects in the wide library field. Dr. Learned, after discussing the various forms thru which knowledge is recorded and the methods thru which it is disseminated, comes to the specific topic of the work of the library with appreciative emphasis, and his cordial

approval of the work of the American Library Association is most gratifying. Those studying the means of adult education thru libraries should be particularly interested in his specific accounts of the work at Chicago, whose "Readers' Bureau" has attracted wide attention and will be described by Mr. Roden at the Kansas State meeting, at Detroit with its "Readers' Assistant," at Indianapolis, at Cleveland and at Newark. But the compact report in some eighty pages deserves the attention of all librarians "large" and "small" and should do not less than Dr. Williamson's report to stimulate the development of the profession in its widest service to the public.

THE Library Workers' Union presented to the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor in session at Atlantic City last month, a report which gained considerable notoriety in the press because, as one editorial comment stated, "it seems hardly likely that the Librarians' Union would bring in an indictment of this sort unless it meant something by it and was able to substantiate it." The report, the text of which has not been furnished the press, is quoted as charging that in the Carnegie libraries and other systems controlled in perpetuity by the administrators of the foundations, there is rapidly coming into being a system under which only books approved in a certain manner may be placed on the shelves. There could scarcely be more gross misapprehensions than those thus conveyed. Librarians are organized in the American Library Association like teachers, lawyers, doctors, as professionals, not as a trade union. The Library Workers' Union represents a not large number chiefly of the lower grades, who are chiefly active in opposing standardization, certification, professional examinations and like methods of progress, and advocate emphasizing local rather than professional conditions in advancement. Neither Mr. Carnegie nor the Carnegie Corporation, the only one of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions relating to libraries, has had to do with the selection of books or has

any relations in perpetuity beyond the right to assure the fulfilment of the contract that ten per cent of the cost of the building should be yearly appropriated for maintenance. Book selection in all libraries is in the hands of its trustees, thru their book committee. They usually act thru the librarian and accept the list recommended by him or by his subordinates in the order department who have no other interests than meeting the need of the public within the financing possibilities of the individual library. This statement is made in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, not to the library profession, but in its behalf, to correct the misapprehensions thus engendered.

RAILWAY transportation is so vital a factor in American life, especially in industrial development, that the literature of the subject is both of immediate and permanent importance. Great service in this field is being done by the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington thru its librarian, Richard H. Johnston, to whose work the library profession may feel unqualified appreciation. Unfor-

tunately, changes in dates at the Saratoga meeting prevented Mr. Johnston from presenting his valuable schedule of the sources of railway information, which, however, has been duplicated, so that libraries working in this special field can obtain copies from the Bureau. It is a scientifically organized and admirably developed treatment of the subject. Another important service is the preparation of a list of railway periodicals which has been made in connection with the general Union List of Periodicals now in progress. It is Mr. Johnston's desire to make this list adequate and practicable by sending two copies to any library which takes a substantial number of such publications, not only for the purpose of indicating where they are to be found, but of helping such libraries to complete sets from the duplicates possessed by the Bureau or by exchanges with other libraries from broken files. The opportunity is one that should be availed of by all libraries concerned, and this will be the best practical appreciation of what Mr. Johnston is doing in this field for special libraries.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THREE will be meetings of the American Library Institute held at the Lake Placid Club, Friday afternoon and evening, September 26th. The New York State Library Association will hold its annual meeting at the Lake Placid Club, September 22-27, and its members will be invited to attend the Institute meetings.

A business meeting of the Institute will be held in the afternoon, followed by a discussion on the Higher Education of Librarians. The evening session will be devoted to a discussion of the proposed Survey of Librarians, introduced by a paper by Dr. Bostwick, chairman of the A. L. A. Survey Committee. It is hoped that the fall program can be sent out soon to members.

Members planning to attend should write in advance to the Lake Placid Club, stating their requirements, time of arrival, and length of stay. The Club management extends an invitation to the members of the Institute to spend the week there on the same basis as last year: table board at \$5.00 per day, but no charge for rooms.

THEODORE W. KOCH, *Secretary.*

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Southeasteren Library Association will meet at the Grove Park Inn in Asheville, N. C., October 16-18. The general topic of the meeting will be adult education.

Place and time promise the best for the conference. Asheville, a city of 40,000 residents representing all parts o the country, noted for its fine hoteles and beautiful residential parks, is circled by the highest mountains east of the Rockies.

Grove Park Inn, advertised as the finest resort in the world, looks from the slope of Sunset Mountain two miles from the city center across a hundred acres of greensward to the mil-high peaks of isgah National Forest. Its grey walls of great lichen-covered boulders and red tiled roof harmonize with the gorgeous colors of the painted forests in mid-October.

The charge (American plan) ordinarily \$10 to \$20, will be reduced for the conference to \$8.00, one in a room; \$6.67, two in a room.

The Princess Anne, Grove Park section, one mile car line to Inn, offers (American plan) the following rates.: Single, with bath, \$6; without, \$5; double, with bath, \$5; without, \$4.25.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

"The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge," a memorandum presented to the Carnegie Corporation by Dr. William S. Learned, was published on September 10 by Harcourt Brace and Co., New York, and may be obtained for \$1.50. The Corporation has not a stock for free distribution.

A cheap reprnt of "The Public Library" by Ernest A. Baker, director of the University of London School of Librarianship, first published in 1922, has been issued by Messrs. Grafton and Company. Dr. Baker's aim has been to remedy to some extent the scant attention paid to the part played by the public library in social life. While written with the British reader chiefly in view the survey of recent and present-day library development is of interest to all librarians who share the author's hope "that the urban and rural libraries already existing or soon to be may be co-ordinated into a national system or group of systems, worked on economic lines and empowered to act the part they were surely destined for in a civilized world." (London: Grafton & Co., 1924. 10s, 6d net. New York: H. W. Wilson Co.).

A preliminary edition of "Books for the High School Library," prepared under the direction of a joint committee of the School Library Department of the National Educational Association and of the school libraries division of the A. L. A., has been compiled by Jessie Gay Van Cleve of the A. L. A. headquarters staff, and published by the Association. This list, planned as a suggestive rather than an exclusive list of standard books for the high school library, is based part on similar lists prepared by libraries, librarians or educational associations and some of the brief annotations (descriptive rather than critical) have been taken from these compilations.

Publicity for Public Libraries, by Gilbert Oakley Ward, technical librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, is a clear statement of principles and methods, meant principally for the librarian of briefer or less comprehensive experience, for trustees, for assistants and students, who may be called upon to plan publicity for a medium-sized or smaller library. While accounts of library publicity are used for illustration, no attempt has been made to describe complete programs, the effort has been rather to get at principles which can be applied generally; and "detailed attention has been paid to topics like community analysis, exhibits and library campaigns, on which systematic infor-

mation is hard . . . to find." (New York. H. W. Wilson Co., 1924. 315p. \$2.40).

A list of references on railway accounting, prepared by the library of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., for the Committee on Records and Accounts of the American Railway Engineering Association, will probably be printed in the proceedings of that Association. Meanwhile, mimeographed copies are available to libraries requesting it from the Bureau library.

Another mimeographed list is the annotated check list of railway periodicals showing files in the Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics as of September. Two copies will be sent to such libraries as possess large numbers of the periodicals, and the Bureau asks these libraries to return one copy with a record of their respective files. Thru these records the Bureau library will be in a position to render two great services to libraries: The first, to send such duplicates as it has available to libraries in need of them and to encourage the exchange of short sets between libraries; the second, to compile the railway section of the National Union List of Serials.

For both lists apply to Richard H. Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Railway economics, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

Canadian librarians have co-operated in an attempt to provide for users of scientific periodicals a list of such material as is available in Canadian libraries "as well as bibliographical information as complete and accurate as the resources and time at the disposal of the editors could make it." This "Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals in Canadian Libraries, edited by Gerhard R. Lomer, librarian of McGill University and Margaret S. Mackay, assistant secretary of the Canadian Bureau of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, in addition to the uses for which it was compiled will be of great service to the many Canadian libraries unable to include their possessions in the list, due to the fact that the preservation and cataloging of periodicals has been neglected for more pressing needs in understaffed libraries. Most librarians so reporting are keenly aware of the necessity for this kind of work, and the Catalogue by providing such libraries with full and uniform entries will make possible in many libraries the more mechanical task of arranging and listing volumes now in storage.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

Detroit Public Library. One thousand useful books. A. L. A. 63 p. O. pap. apply.

Love, Cornelia S. Present day literature; good books of 1923-1924; a program for women's clubs. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina. 28 p. O. pap. apply. (Ext. bull. v. 3, no. 13).

Reference catalog of current literature; containing the full titles of books now in print and on sale with the prices at which they may be obtained of all booksellers and an index containing about three hundred thousand references; 3v. Bowker. O. set \$15.

(Van Cleve, Jessie G., *comp.*) Books for the high school library; prepared by a joint committee of the school library department of the National Education Association and of the School Libraries Section of the A. L. A. A. L. A. 279p. D. \$1.75.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on agricultural credit. 14 mim. p. Feb. 21, 1924.

AGRICULTURE

U. S. Library Congress. List of references on the present agricultural situation in the United States. 17 mim. p. Feb. 13, 1924.

See also CO-OPERATION

ALIENS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on balsa wood. 3 typew. p. May 7, 1924. 40c. (P. A. I. S.).

ARCHITECTURE—ENGLISH

Davenport, Cyril J. H. Architecture in England. Dutton. Bibl. \$2.40.

BALSA WOOD

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on balsa wood. 3 typew. p. May 7, 1924. 40c. (P. A. I. S.).

BANKS AND BANKING

Holdsworth, J. T. Money and banking. 4th ed. rev and enl. Appleton. Bibl. \$3.

BIOLOGY. See LIFE

BIRDS

West Virginia Dept. of Agriculture. Birds of West Virginia; their economic value and aesthetic beauty. Charleston. Bibl.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI DE CERTALDO

Il filostrato; the story of the love of Troilo as it was sung in Italian . . . and is now tr. into English verse by Herbert Cummings. Princeton. Bibl. O. \$2.

BREAD

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the weight of bread with special reference to legal standardization. 5 typew. p. March 22, 1924. 60c. (P. A. I. S.).

CANCER

Barker, J. Ellis. Cancer; how it is caused; how it can be prevented. Dutton. 9p. bibl. D. \$3.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. See NATURE

CHINA—SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Hutchinson, Paul. China's real revolution. New York: Missionary Education Movement of the U. S. and Canada. 5p. bibl. D. 75c.

CIVILIZATION, GREEK

Toynbee, Arnold J., *tr.* Greek civilization and character; the self-revelation of ancient Greek so-

cietry. Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2. (Library of Greek thought).

CHRISTIANITY

Hyma, Albert. The Christian Renaissance; a history of the "Devotio Moderna." Grand Rapids, Mich.: Reformed Pres. 18p. bibl. O. \$4.

CIVILIZATION

Robinson, James H., and Emma P. Smith. Our world today and yesterday; a history of modern civilization. Ginn. Bibls. D. \$2.12.

CLOWNS

Herzberg, Hiler, and Arthur Moss. Slapstick and dumbbell; a casual survey of clowns and clowning. 220 West 42nd st., New York: Joseph Lawren. Bibl. Q. \$2.50.

COLLEGE STUDENTS

MacPhail, Andred H. The intelligence of college students. Baltimore: Warwick and York. 16p. bibl. D. \$1.80.

COMMERCE—DICTIONARIES

U. S. Library o Congress. List of dictionaries of commercial commodities and other books descriptive of the materials used in the arts, manufacture and commerce. 13 typew. p. Nov. 15, 1923. \$1.40. (P. A. I. S.)

COMMUNICATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on international communication (exclusive of the postal service); supplementary to mimeographed list, April 26, 1920. 15 mim. p. April 11, 1924.

CONSCIOUSNESS. See UNCONSCIOUS

CO-OPERATION

Gardner, Chastina, *comp.* Supplement to Agricultural Co-operation: a selected and annotated reading list. (Miscellaneous circular, No. 11, July, 1293). 22 mim. p. July, 1924.

CREDIT. See AGRICULTURAL CREDIT; INSURANCE, CREDIT.

CREDIT, INTERNATIONAL

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the Ter Meulen scheme of international credits. 5 typew. p. April 9, 1924. 60c. (P. A. I. S.).

CURRICULUM. See HIGH SCHOOLS, JUNIOR

DEBATING. See SOCIOLOGY

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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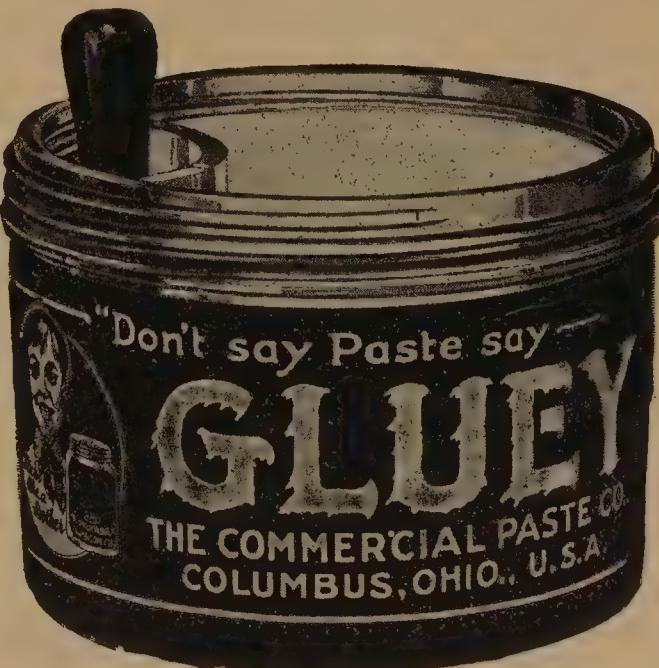
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See also under GENERAL, above

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bees, honey, and insects injurious to man, animals, plants and crops; list of pubs. for sale . . . May, 1924. 23p. (Price List 41, 14th ed.).

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Selected modern bibliography of mental defect. B. W. Baker, sec., New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded, Laconia: American Association for

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- Hall, A. L. A subject index to the literature of the geology and mineral resources of South Africa. Pretoria: Union of South Africa Dept. of Mines and Industries. 384p. 10s. (Geol. survey, memoir no. 22).
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- MORGAN, LEWIS HENRY**
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- NATURE**
- Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Children's Museum. Some nature books for mothers and children in the Children's Museum Library; a brief annotated list for students on various phases of nature study. New, rev. ed. 9p. July, 1924. O. pap. 25c.
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- Du Bois, W. E. Burghardt. The gift of black folk. Boston: Stratford. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2.
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- Van Loon, Hendrik W. The fall of the Dutch republic; new ed. Houghton. 7p. bibl. O. \$5.
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- Vaihinger, H. The philosophy of "as if"; a system of the theoretical, practical and religious fictions of mankind; tr. by C. K. Ogden. Harcourt. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$7.50. (Internat'l. library of psychology, philosophy and scientific method).
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- Wallace, William K. The passing of politics. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$4.50.
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- A selected list of books in the Cambridge Public Library on the American presidents from Washington to Coolidge, 1789-1924. In: Cummings, T. Harrison. An address on the first flag of the Revolution. Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. pap. apply.
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- PUBLIC LIBRARIES.** See LIBRARIES, PUBLIC
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- Galloway, Thomas W. Sex and social health. 370 Seventh ave., New York: American Social Hygiene Association. Bibl. O. \$2.50.
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- Griffiths, Dan, ed. What is socialism: a symposium. London: Richards. Bibl. 2s. 6d.
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U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the diplomacy of the United States, 1789-1823. 16 typew. p. April 1, 1924. \$1.70. (P. A. I. S.).

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Ousley, Clarence. Background of American government. Dallas, Texas: Southren Pub. Co. Bibl. *See also* DEMOCRATIC PARTY; LEGISLATIVE BODIES

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Haynes, Merritt W. Teaching shop work; a handbook for instructors in vocational schools and for students in trade-teacher training classes. Ginn. Bibl. D. \$1.40.

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- Sept. 24-26. At the University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis. Annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association.
- Sept. 24-26. At the Manchester Public Library. New Hampshire Library Association.
- Oct. 7-9. At Columbus, Ohio. Ohio Library Association. Western Reserve Cataloguers Round Table. Ohio Valley Cataloguers Group.
- Oct. 7-8. At Oconomowoc. Wisconsin Library Association.
- Oct. 7-9. At Columbus. Ohio Library Association.
- October 9-11. At Missoula. Meeting of the Montana Library Association.
- Oct. 15-17. At Saginaw. Headquarters at the Hotel Bancroft. Meeting of the Michigan State Library Association.
- Oct. 15-17. At Omaha. Nebraska Library Association.
- Oct. 15-17. At Emporia. Headquarters at the Hotel Broadview. Annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association.
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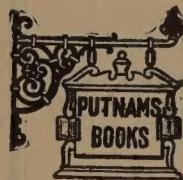
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